The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7022.—VOL. XLII. MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 5th November, at her residence, Christophertown, Macleay River, Mrs. C. Lawson, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Kent-street South, Mrs. Henry Samuels, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 8th December, in the 53rd year of her age, Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Turton, Christ Church School, Sydney.

On Sunday, the 9th December, at the residence of her parents, Jesse Christian, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rowley, of Kingfield, Newtown, aged 3 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamers will be despatched on the 16th December:—

For AUCKLAND direct,

The LORD WORSLEY, R. JOHNSON, commander.

For NELSON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER and OTAGO,

The PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, commander, now loading.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.

Grafton Wharf. SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

STEAMERS for EXCURSIONS, Towing, or for any service in harbour or at sea, may be engaged at moderate rates, at the Phœnix Wharf.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Cheap Excursions.

STEAM to PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.

The well-known steam packets plying between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA convey passengers at the following rates and hours:—

From Parramatta..... 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m.
From Sydney ..... 9 a.m., 1·15 p.m., 4 p.m.

And on SUNDAYS.

Leaving Sydney at 9 a.m., and returning at 4 p.m.

FARES:

Cabin .....1s. 6d. ... return tickets, 2s. 6d.
Steerage...1s. 0d. ... return tickets, 1s. 6d.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH EVERY DAY.—The PHANTOM, fares ONE SHILLING. (A liberal reduction to Schools).

Circular Quay for Manly ...	10 15...	2 15...	6· 0
Woolloomooloo for ditto ...	10 30...	2·30...	5·45
Manly for Sydney	8·15...	12· 0...	5· 0

NOTICE.—Shippers to Manly Beach, per steamer PHANTOM, are requested to have their goods marked, and to pay freight on delivery.

STEAM TO MERIMBULA in 18 hours.—The HUNTER, every FRIDAY, at 10 a.m. Fare, 30s.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO

WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at noon, and 11 p.m.

CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at noon.

KIAMA, THIS and TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

BELLIARBOUR, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

CLARENCE and RICHMOND R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP URARA for CLARENCE RIVER, on WEDNESDAY next, at 10 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO

MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.

EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 3 p.m.

HUNTER RIVER—ILLALONG, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7; and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

CLARENCE TOWN — ILLALONG, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.

BRISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE—WARATAH, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 10.

GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 27th December, at 6 p.m.

From BRISBANE—

To IPSWICH—The IPSWICH, daily.

To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 18th December, and 1st January.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY). The TASMANIA will leave the Patent Slip, on SATURDAY, 15th instant.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO HONGKONG.—To sail on the 20th DECEMBER.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship GOVERNOR GENERAL will be dispatched with passengers and light freight only, punctually as above, in order that passengers may be landed previous to the Chinese new year.

Apply to Messrs. MOLISON and BLACK; or to JAMES PATERSON, A.S.N. Co.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, on WEDNESDAY.—The well-known schooner WILLIAM.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARY, T. TYRRELL, master, now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf.

Freight or passage, apply on board.

FOR BRISBANE.—The VANQUISH is now loading, at Grafton Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND. The favourite regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.

For freight, &c., apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS to MELBOURNE.—The GAZELLE, E. STAFFORD, commander, THIS DAY, Monday.

The NATIVE LASS, A. G. PATON, commander, on SATURDAY next.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

GAZELLE, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Intending passengers will please make arrangements early in the day.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

SCOTIA, for MELBOURNE, clears TO-MORROW MORNING. Room for twenty tons freight, for which, or passage, apply to Captain BLACKLOCK, on board, at Commercial Wharf; or to HENRY BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE and GEELONG.—The clipper schooner, HUGH ROBERTS, Captain COOPER, will meet with despatch.

For freight &c., apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The first-class clipper schooner EAGLE, P. J. ROLLS, commander now loading at the Market Wharf, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader FORTUNE, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The well-known regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having two-thirds of her cargo on board, will have early despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to MOLISON and BLACK; S. EDSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grafton Wharf, and will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig SARAH, W. FIRTH, commander, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NELSON.—The A 1 schooner HIRONDELLE, MIMMAX, commander, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The regular trader DART, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, commander, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TAHITI.—The schooner TIMAROA will sail for the Society Islands on the 18th December.

For freight apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or R. D. MERRILL, agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fine fast sailing barque MARY AGNES, 299 tons register, LUDVIG SAARYE, commander, is fast loading, and will sail on SATURDAY, 15th instant, positively. Has got large and well-ventilated cabin and state rooms for accommodation of passengers.

For light freight or passage, apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf. December 6, 1860.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 clipper ship ELECTRA, 900 tons burthen, H. COURTENEY CAYZER, commander, is now loading for the above port, and will sail about 20th instant. Her superior accommodation for first and second class passengers needs no comment, as she is so well known in the trade.

For passage only apply to Captain CAYZER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship OMAR PASHA, 1100 tons, JOHN THOMSON, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Passengers are reminded of the very superior saloon accommodation of this vessel, and an early inspection is invited.

Apply to Captain THOMSON, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship WAVE OF LIFE, 1000 tons, CHARLES STUART, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her wool engaged and down, will sail on the 20th instant. Has splendid accommodation for a few first-class passengers.

Apply to Captain STUART, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Cabin Passengers only.—The fine A1 clipper ship JASON, 976 tons, GEORGE STUART, commander, is now fast receiving wool, and will be quickly despatched. Has very superior saloon accommodation, which intending passengers are requested to inspect. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for ENGLAND.—LA HOGUE will leave for LONDON on TUESDAY, 15th January next.

Intending passengers will please apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, at Circular Quay, between 1 and 3 p.m.; or at any hour to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, the iron Screw Steamship OSCAR. The Oscar was built by the celebrated iron shipbuilders Scott Russell. She is 674 tons register, carries 600 tons; 36 first and 129 second-class (as per license by the Steam Board) passengers; fitted with two engines of 120-horse power, also by Scott Russell. She steams 10 knots guaranteed, draws when loaded 12 feet, consumes 18 cwt. of colonial coal per hour; her boilers and engines, hull and rigging, are in first-class order. The cabins are elegantly and conveniently arranged; the second-class, fitted up in the colony, is also in every way adapted for the intercolonial trade. As a test of the great strength of the Oscar, it may be mentioned that in the recent collision with the Great Britain the damage she sustained was comparatively small, and repaired at a trifling cost. She was built for the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, and before coming to Australia underwent a complete overhaul, to ensure her working in the Melbourne and South Australian trade, and where she is still engaged. She has earned for herself the reputation of being one of the finest steamships in the colonies, making her passages regularly, between 49 and 50 hours, according to the weather.

Apply to H. A. COFFEY, Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street West.

SHIP QUEEN OF THE AVON, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that she will discharge at Botts' Wharf, and are requested to pass Customs' Entries at once. All goods not cleared at the Customs' by noon on MONDAY, will be entered by the undersigned, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo, after being landed. All claims for damage to cargo must be adjusted before the goods leave the wharf, or they will not be recognised.

Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP SPIRIT of the NORTH, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods, per above vessel, are requested to PASS ENTRIES immediately for Botts' Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the cargo, for want of entries, will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, when an order for the delivery of the goods will be given.

L. and S. SPYER, and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the barque NIMROD, Captain J. M. GREEN, are requested to be rendered at the U. S. Consulate, on or before 12, noon, of TUESDAY, 11th instant, for liquidation.

ROBERT D. MERRILL, U. S. Consul.

VESSELS WANTED for the MIMMI COLLIERY.—Despatch given, and free towage up and down the river. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

NOTICE.—Parties SHIPPING goods to my care will please ship per A. S. N. Company, to avoid expenses of cartage, &c. THOMAS BLACK, Raymond Terrace.

BOOKKEEPING.—Tradesmen's Books made up on moderate terms.—Address M. O., Herald Office.

COOPER and CO., Plumbers, Gas Fitters, &c., Castlereagh-street, near King-street. Water laid on.

DODD and THOMSON, Ship Brokers, 26, Queen-street, Melbourne.

DR. SHAW, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, (lately resident house physician and surgeon to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary), may be consulted at 126, Castlereagh-street, third door from Hunter-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist, Surgeon to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for the cure of Diseases of the Eye, REMOVED to 229, Macquarie-street, opposite the Council. At home from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. CORBETT has removed from Darlinghurst to Waterview Bay, Balmain, where she wishes to receive six Young Ladies as Morning Pupils. Mrs. Corbett continues to give Lessons in French and Italian as usual.

GEORGE BRAY, Grocer, Parramatta-street.—Sydney Morning Herald delivered punctually early every morning. Advertisements received.

J. F. HOLLY, Tailor and Draper, 277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgical, Practical, and Mechanical Dentist, Bligh and Hunter streets.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, No. 9, Wynyard-square.—Mr. Fletcher begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to town, and may be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 9, Wynyard-square, from 10 till 5.

MOSS.—REMOVING from 27 to 5, Hunter-street, next to Hobson and Whiting, third door from George-street.

REMOVAL.—A. FLACK, Die-sinker, &c., from 314, George-street, to 13, Park-street.

REMOVAL of the Drs. PERCY to Elizabeth-street, four doors nearer Hunter-street, Sydney.

STEVENTON, Medical Herbalist, 255, Elizabeth-street.—Gout, rheumatism, piles, ulcers, cancers cured.

SILK, Wool, Feather, &c., Dyer, Scourer, and Hot-presser. H. TIDEMANN, No. 196, Lower George-street, near Goal-hill.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS (late Pritchard and Williams), Auctioneer, Broker, and General Produce Agent, foot of Market-street, Sydney.

W. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer and Produce Merchant, has removed his office to his new stores, Market Wharf.

WILLINGTON is making a shipment of pecans to Pickford and Co, per the Wave of Life, for United Kingdom, New York, and the continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. 14B, Prince-street, Sydney.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, are purchasers.

TRUST MONEY.—£1000 to be LENT on good Property, at 6 per cent. Apply to X. S., HERALD Office.

£2000 TRUST MONEY to be LENT on MORTGAGE of freehold city property. Apply to Mr. THOMAS MACCULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

£40,000 TO LEND, on city or country property. R. FORBES, 78, King-st.

GREATEST FEATURE in Sydney.—TOLANO'S Chop and Steak House next the Victoria Theatre.

STOP in PITT-STREET, and take a CHOP, with POTATOES, for 6d., at TOLANO'S.

LUNCHEONS hot and cold; Salads. Made Dishes. City Wine Vaults, George-st. JAMES SIMPSON.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HARRET SAM'S CORRESPONDENT. Send your name and address.

MR. J. BAXTER.—A Letter is lying at the General Post Office for you, from Mr. W., Camden.

ROBERT PHILP, aged about 24, a native of Kincardine on the Forth, Perthshire, Scotland and who left there for Melbourne, a few years ago, is requested to communicate with WILLIAM GAYLOR, S. S. C., Hart-street, Edinburgh, on the subject of certain letters which he will find addressed to him on calling at the Post Office, Melbourne.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—A MEETING of committee will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at D. Robinson's, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

THOMAS HILL, honorary secretary.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—A public MEETING will be held THIS EVENING (Monday), in the Wesleyan Chapel, Chippendale, on behalf of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, when its claims will be advocated by the Rev. J. Eggleston, President of the Conference, the Revs. S. Rabone, T. Adams, G. Hurst, and R. Amos. Captain William will take the chair at half-past 7 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

NEWTOWN BAZAAR.—A Grand Bazaar will be held in the Wesleyan Schoolrooms, Newtown, to commence at noon on TUESDAY next, 11th day of December, and to be continued for three days. Refreshments on the premises. A band of music will be in attendance.

Admission—Adults, 1s.; youths, 6d.; children in charge of parents or friends, free.

HARRIET DUNLOP, secretary.
S. RABONE, treasurer.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM will give a LECTURE, on "Free Selection before Survey" at the Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock. Admission free.

NEW SOUTH WALES CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The Committee MEET DAILY, (Saturdays excepted) at four, at their Rooms, 51, Hunter-street.

This notice is given in lieu of the circular heretofore sent.

JOHN SMITH, Chairman.
RICHARD JOHNSON, } Honorary
J. E. GRAHAM, } secretaries.

PADDINGTON AND BURRY HILLS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members are informed that on and after MONDAY next, the 10th instant, DRILL will take place as follows:—Morning, quarter to 6 o'clock precisely; evening, half-past 6 o'clock precisely. N.B.—No drill on Saturdays. By order of SAMUEL LYONS, captain.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns' Lodge of Australia, E.C. The monthly MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Freemason's Hall, York street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock. R. LEWORTHY, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266 I. C.—The regular Monthly MEETING will be held at the Lodge Rooms, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 precisely. J. D. ROBINSON, secretary.

LOYAL ST. JOHN'S LODGE, I.O.F.M.U. Newtown.—The building committee of the above lodge have determined to hold a Grand BAZAAR, on or about the 1st April, 1861, in aid of the building of the new Odd Fellows Hall, which will shortly be commenced at Newtown. Members or friends desirous of forwarding the above desirable object, by contributions of any kind, they will be thankfully received, and are requested to send them to W. H. PRATT, Newtown Road, chairman, or any of the committee.

JOHN TALBOTT, secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE STEALING.—Offices, 327, George-street.—A MEETING of the Committee of the above Association will be held at the Offices, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely.

W. C. BRACKENBURY, Secretary.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF W. TERREY.—A Meeting of Creditors in the above estate having been called for Monday, the 10th instant, and it having been intimated by several of the creditors that they cannot attend on that day, notice is hereby given that the meeting will be held on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Rooms of the Trade Protection Society.

ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, } Trustees.
W. LOVE, }

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, COOK'S RIVER.—The Holidays will begin on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, and end on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1861. W. H. SAVIGNY, head master.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool.

VISITORS AND EXAMINERS.

Rev. John Woolley, D.C.L., Principal of Sydney University, late Fellow of University College, Oxford.

Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural History in the University of Sydney, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

PRINCIPAL.

Rev. George Fairlowl M'Arthur.

ASSISTANT (RESIDENT) MASTERS.

Classical.—John C. Valentine, B.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (First Class Classical Tripos, 1857) and late an Assistant Master of University College School, London.

Mathematical.—William H. R. Jessop, M.A. formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Mathematical Master of Trinity College, Perth, Scotland.

Modern Languages and Surveying.—Charles Bosé, of the University of Kiel.

Preparatory School.—William Dalmas, from Highbury Training Institution.

In addition to the above staff of resident masters, occasional masters visit the school, and undertake the charge of the drawing, music, and dancing classes.

For terms and particulars apply to the Principal

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields, Liverpool.

The "Examiner's Annual Reports," and the "New Order" will be announced on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 30 p.m., immediately after which the prizes will be distributed.

The Principal will be glad to see any of his own, or of his boys' personal friends, who will favour him with their presence on the occasion. The trains will stop at Macquarie Fields.

Parents and guardians are informed that the 9 30 a.m. train from Campbelltown on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, will convey the boys to their several destinations along the line of rail, where it is desirable that some person should meet them.

The vacation will terminate on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1861. It is necessary that any person who may intend to apply for "admissions" should do so before January 14th, or otherwise they cannot be guaranteed.

GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Principal.

St. Mark's Collegiate School, December 8th.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields, Liverpool.

The vacation will terminate on MONDAY, January 28th, 1861. It is necessary that any persons who desire to secure "admissions," should apply to the Principal, on or before January 14th, 1861, as otherwise they cannot be guaranteed.

GEO. F. M'ARTHUR, Principal.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES, FRIDAY, 14th December, at 2 o'clock p.m.—A Ticket will be issued to each Pupil, admitting himself and friends to the schoolroom; other persons may obtain single tickets by application to Mr. BLACKMORE, at the schoolhouse, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

THE MISSES COOKSEY, Carthona, Darling Point. The duties of this school will terminate on the 15th instant, and be resumed on the 21st of JANUARY, when there will be Vacancies for two or three pupils.

EDUCATION.—ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.—The Misses HALL receive a limited number of young ladies as resident pupils. Ormonde House is healthfully situated, commanding a fine view of the Sydney harbour, and of Botany; and to parents or guardians desiring a happy home for their charge, as well as careful instruction and training, the Misses Hall can afford the highest references and testimonials

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the goods of GEORGE JAMES M'KENNY, late of Wellesgoeng, in the colony of New South Wales, storekeeper, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Administrator's accounts in the above estate have been filed in the office of the Supreme Court, and all parties having claims on the said estate, or otherwise interested therein, may come in before me, at my office, at the Supreme Courthouse, King-street, Sydney, on or before THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to inspect the said accounts, and, if they shall think fit, to object thereto.

Dated this eighth day of December, A.D. 1860.

For the Prothonotary, D. B. HUTCHINSON, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Proctor for the Administrator, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BALMAIN RIFLES.—Your Sweethearts and Wives have not presented the Colours or Bagle yet—well, well. The former deserve to die old maids, and the latter deserve ——

MADAME CARANDINI'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, Australian Library, Macquarie-street, TUESDAY, December 11th.—Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General. By the kind permission of Colonel Kempt and the Officers of H.M. 12th Regiment, the Band will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture—Occasional (Mulier)—Military Band.
Duet—All idea di quel metallo (Rossini)—Mr. F. Ellard and Signor Grossi
Recitative and Aria—Oh! di quest' anima (Linda, Donizetti)—Madame Carandini.
Aria Buffo—Travellers, all—Siege of Rochelle (Balfe)—Mr. Frank Howson.
Shadow Song—Oh, tender shadow (Dinorah, Meyerbeer)—Miss Emma Howson.
Duetto—Da quel di (Linda, Donizetti)—Madame Carandini and Mr. Ellard.
Grand Aria Prophectica—(Nabuco, Verdi)—Signor Enrico Grossi.
Cavatina—Oh, happy dream (Luisa Miller)—Miss Clelia Howson.
Quartetto—Instant vengeance!—Madame Carandini, Mr. F. Ellard, signor Grossi, and Mr. Frank Howson.

PART II.

Selection—Mose in Egitto (Rossini)—Military Band.
Duetto—Dite alla giovine (Traviata)—Miss Emma Howson and Mr. Frank Howson.
Ballad—from Rigoletto—Mr. F. Ellard.
Duetto Buffo—Una tenera copia (Elisir d'Amore)—Madame Carandini and Signor Grossi.
Duetto—I would that my Love (Mendelssohn)—Misses Emma and Clelia Howson.
Ballad (by desire)—Molly Asthore (Lavenu)—Madame Carandini.
Aria Buffo—Signor Enrico Grossi.
Duetto Buffo—Anticipations of Switzerland (John Parry)—Madame Carandini and Mr. Frank Howson.
Selection—Les Vepres Siciliennes (Verdi)—Military Band.
God Save the Queen!
Conductor... ... Mr. Cullen.

Tickets, 5s. each; family tickets, admitting five persons, one guinea; gallery, 2s. 6d. To be had of Mr. Clarke, George-street; Mr. Braid, George-street; Mr. Moss and Mr. Anderson, Hunter-street; Johnson and Co., Pitt-st.

Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 precisely.

The pianoforte used on this occasion will be one of Hopkinson's magnificent patent repetition and tremolo check action instruments, supplied by Mr. Banks, of Castlereagh-street, sole importer

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Fifth Concert of the Season, for members' on Roll A.—Mendelssohn's Oratorio, SAINT PAUL, part 2, on MONDAY, December 10, at the Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street.

The recitatives, airs, &c., will be sung by Madame Flora Harris, Mrs. Cordner, Miss Brady, Mr. F. Ellard, and an amateur member of the society (Mr. Waller). The chorus will embrace the entire strength of the Society.

Organist ... ... Mr. C Packer.
Conductor ... ... Mr. W. J. Cordner.

The doors will be opened at half-past seven, and the Oratorio will be commenced punctually at eight.

A limited number of visitors' tickets, price 5s. each, are issued by the committee, and may be had of Messrs. Johnson, King, Buist, Clarke, Moffitt, Mader, Cooper, Moss, and of the treasurer, Mr. Hurford, 191, Castlereagh-street.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY. ELEMENTARY CLASS.—The conductor will not be able to meet the ladies and gentlemen of this class TO-NIGHT, in consequence of the room being engaged for the society's concert. W. J. CORDNER, conductor.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Director and Stage Manager, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER.—Triumphant success of the fascinating danseuse, FRAULEIN FANNIE and the BROTHERS LEOPOLD.

THIS EVENING, the nautical piece of THE BLUE JACKETS;

after the grand romantic ballet entitled THE STAR OF THE RHINE

in which FRAULEIN FANNIE and the BROTHERS LEOPOLD will appear; and concludes with the domestic drama entitled

MILITARY EXECUTION.

QUEENSLAND CHAMPION RACE.—North Australian Racecourse, Ipswich.—WEDNESDAY, 29th day of May, 1861, at one o'clock.

Under the direction and management of the Stewards of the North Australian Jockey Club, to act with Stewards to be appointed by each of the colonies.

THE QUEENSLAND CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES of 100 each, with one thousand guineas added, open to all horses bred in the Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian colonies; three miles, one event. If three or more horses start, the second to receive two hundred sovereigns from the stakes; the third horse to save his stake; if only two start, the second to save his stake. The winner to pay £500 towards the expenses. An allowance of 3lb. to all horses arriving from parts beyond the colony within two months from the date of the race. Entrances to be addressed and forwarded to the undersigned, Ipswich, on or before first day of March, 1861. Half forfeit to be declared 30 days previous to the day of race. Rules of the North Australian Jockey Club to be strictly adhered to.

WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED:—

2 years old ...	...	...	5st. 11lbs.
3 " ...	...	...	8st. 4lbs.
" ...	...	...	8st. 7lbs.
" ...	...	...	9st. 0lb.
" ...	...	...	9st. 6lbs.

Mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; no maiden allowance.

C. L. D. FATTORINI, honorary secretary.

Ipswich, October 29, 1860.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held at the Club-room, THIS DAY, Monday, at half-past 2 p.m. S. C. BURT, hon. secretary.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr F. H. NEEDS' Soirée Dansante, on THURSDAY next.

DANCING ACADEMY, 75, William-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, on TUESDAY next, at 8 p.m

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his ANNUAL BALL will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on MONDAY, 31st instant.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK CONCERT HALL, Lower George-street. No puff, the best singing in New South Wales. Open EVERY EVENING, admission free.

THE NEW ARGYLE ROOMS, South Head Road.—A Plain Dress BALL will be held THIS EVENING, December 10, at the above rooms. Dancing to commence at 8, terminate at 3

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—MEETING of Exhibition Committee THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock

LOST, a MAGPIE, on last Tuesday. Whoever brings it to 203, Crown-street, will be rewarded

LOST, a hair-bred Brindle BULL DOG; answers to the name of "Bully." Whoever brings him to the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, will receive 10s. reward. Any one detaining him will be prosecuted.

LOST, on FRIDAY MORNING, a null PUP, with ears lately cut. Any one returning him to Mr. PAYNE, Glenview Cottage, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, in Sydney, on FRIDAY last, a Hair Chain BRACELET, of four or five rolls, with broad flat gold clasp. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with A. B. COX, Esq., Union Club.

LOST, a Gold Patent Lever Hunting WATCH, No. 4226, on SATURDAY EVENING last, in the Haymarket. Any person bringing the same to No. 60, Albion-street, Haymarket, will be handsomely rewarded.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Pyrmont, a grey HORSE, branded J K near shoulder. THOMAS CROWNE, Pyrmont.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY FORENOON, between Margaret street and St James's Church, a long steel-beaded PURSE, containing a £5 note, three £1 notes, two sovereigns, and some silver. The finder, on bringing it to Mr. GEORGE WELLS, at Mr. William M'Gleay's, 44, Phillip-street, will receive the above reward.

CALDWELL FOR EAST SYDNEY.—All CLAIMS against the Committee for conducting the Election of Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, are requested to be forwarded to the SECRETARIES, at the Central Committee Rooms, Mr. Kelly's, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets, on or before TUESDAY, the 11th instant

A. HAMILTON. } Joint
P. W. CARTER. } Secretaries.

ALL CLAIMS against Mr. PARKES' COMMITTEE to be sent under cover, addressed to the secretaries, on or before TUESDAY next, the 11th instant.

MR. PARKES' COMMITTEE are requested to MEET at the Committee Rooms on TUESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock

AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL BOUQUET, for December, now ready, and will be delivered to subscribers as soon as possible. Peck's, 1s. 6d.; Wilson's, 1s. JAMES FUSSELL, sole agent, 126, corner of Kent and Crescent streets, Sydney.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY.—Whereas a Writ, dated 14th November, 1860, under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Governor-General for the election of four members for the electoral district of West Sydney, to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this colony, had this day been received by me. Notice is hereby given that a public MEETING of the electors of West Sydney will be held in Wynyard-square, at noon, on MONDAY, the 10th of December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the above; and should a poll on that day be demanded, a public voting according to law will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December next, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m., at such convenient places as shall hereafter be appointed and notified. GEORGE THORNTON, Returning-officer. December 8th, 1860.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY, 5th December.—Notice.—The following places have been appointed for the purpose of receiving votes for the above Electorate, on 12th December next, namely:—

A, B, C.—Town Hall, Wynyard-square rooms, right and left, as you enter, and indicated.
D, E, F, G.—Booth at the Hustings, Wynyard-square, south side.
H, I, J, K.—Booth at the Hustings, Wynyard-square, north side.
M, N.—Central Police Office, York-street, west side.
L, O, P, Q.—Central Police Office, George-street, east side.
R, S, U, V.—George-street Markets, east side.
T, W, X, Y, Z.—George-street Markets, west side.

As will be distinctly indicated by lettered boards at the different places.

The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m.

GEORGE THORNTON, Returning-officer.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT of the GLEBE.—Whereas a Writ, dated 14th November, 1860, under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Governor-General, for the Election of one member for the Electoral District of the Glebe, to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this colony, has been received by me,—

Notice is hereby given, that a public MEETING of the ELECTORS of the Glebe will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at noon, for the purpose of nominating Candidates, at a booth to be erected at Balmain for the above; and should a poll be demanded on that day, a public voting for the above, according to law, will take place on FRIDAY, the 14th day of December next, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m., at such convenient places as shall hereafter be appointed and notified.

J. SHOOBERT, Returning-officer.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF NEWTOWN.—Whereas a writ, dated the 14th day of November, 1860, under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Governor-General, for the election of one member for the Electoral District of Newtown, to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this colony, has been received by me:

NOTICE is hereby given that a public MEETING of the electors of Newtown will be held on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of December instant, at the School of Arts, Newtown, near the Railway Bridge, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the said electorate; and should a poll be demanded on that day, a public voting for the same by ballot will take place on MONDAY, the seventeenth day of December instant, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m., at Newtown, Camperdown, and Chippendale.

THOMAS CHAPLIN BREILLAT,
Newtown, 8th December. Returning-officer.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.—Whereas a writ bearing date the 14th day of November, 1860, has been sent to me, and received this day, for a return of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the above electoral district, I hereby give notice that a public MEETING of the electors will be held at the Court House, Windsor, at noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December next, for the purpose of nomination and election; and

TO THE ELECTORS OF SYDNEY WEST.—GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honour to receive yesterday a requisition from upwards of one hundred and fifty electors of West Sydney, requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent you in the ensuing Assembly.

I am not insensible to this mark of public confidence. I duly appreciate it, and have, therefore, placed myself at your disposal.

On the following questions I beg to express my views as briefly as possible:—

The Land Bill.—I am altogether in favour of free selection before and after survey. The passing of this measure will give remunerative employment to hundreds in the city who now seek employment in vain; and the ultimate result will be beneficial to all classes of the colony.

I should, however, feel it to be my duty to respect the rights of the squatters, as provided for in the sixth clause of the bill.

I am practically acquainted with squatting pursuits, and I do not believe that the product of wool will in future be at all lessened or diminished should this bill pass into law.

Railways.—In order to develop the resources of the colony, the extension of railways is absolutely necessary. A line from Sydney to Albury, to be met there by a line from Melbourne, is urgently required.

The Upper House should be elective, members to be possessed of certain qualifications.

The Synod Bill I should resist to the utmost of my power. I dislike despotism in any shape.

State Aid should be gradually abolished, but not without regard to the rights of the recipients. I would continue it only during the lives of the present incumbents.

Education.—Until one general comprehensive system of secular education is agreed to, I should give my support to both the systems now in operation.

The further endowment of the corporation I should feel it my duty to support.

On these and other matters I shall take an early opportunity to address you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LOVE.

Sydney, 1st December.

WILLIAM LOVE, grocer, for West Sydney.

VOTE FOR LOVE, a man who, from his long residence in the country, knows well the wants of the people.

VOTE FOR LOVE and Free Selection, before and after survey.

VOTE FOR LOVE and a good Land Bill.

LOVE for WEST SYDNEY.—Electors, vote for LOVE, the friend of progress.

LOVE is in favour of Free Selection before Survey. Electors, rally round him and secure his return.

LOVE, a true Liberal and no sham. Electors, attend his meetings, and hear for yourselves.

LOVE is in the field. Would you advance Australia? Then use all your interest to secure Love's return.

LOVE is the man that will reflect credit on the working men of Sydney as their representative. Then secure his election.

LOVE for WEST SYDNEY.—Do you really want an honest, liberal, and consistent man to represent you in Parliament? If so, LOVE is the man.

THE following Gentlemen formed themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, to secure the return of W. LOVE, Esq., to the ensuing Parliament, as one of the representatives for West Sydney:—

His Worship the Mayor	
Alderman Speer	A. Tremble
James Pemell, Esq.	John Mills
Alderman Sutherland	J. Armstrong
Thomas Neale, Esq.	Francis M'Mahon, Esq.
J. R. Linsley, Esq.	James Henry
John Mulholland, Esq.	J. G. Hanks
W. B. Allen, Esq.	J. J. Curran
W. Linsley	W. Pritchard
Thomas Hicks	John Earnshaw
Robert Downs	William Shaw
Charles Goldsmith	Charles Turner
John Moyes	Robert Patrick
Alexander M'Ardle	John Brown
John Rankin	John Brown, jun.
James H. Campbell	William Prentice
James Smith	Alexander M'Intosh
John Davis	Thomas Brown
Charles Cousins	James Henry
James Curtis	James Mitchell
John Harrison	John Davis
Andrew M'Glenchey	George Upton
R. Baker	David Parr
Thomas North	Robert Isaac
William Hylett	Frederick Lambourne
Mathew Hylett	John Graham
John M'Intosh	Charles Jones
R. Kelly	John Bennett
James Kelly	James Henry
James Cummins	Thomas Donohy
John Logan	John Adams
John Logan	John Dunn
A. G. Golding	F. Duncan
John Thompson	L. Johnson
J. Harvey	G. Davis
R. S. Hayden	Wm. Hatfield
Thomas Spence	J. Crawford
Thomas Grogan	J. Melville
L. Hyland	Solomon Davis
Joseph Peales	John Rothwell
J. B. Waddle	M. M'Mahon
Ed. Davis	Rd. Connor
Wm. Wheeler	J. Wooster
Geo. Keidle	Jas. Clark
Jas. Maloney	J. F. Kennett
Hy. Lock	Jos. Bennett
Rd. M'Guffin	John M'Guffin
Thos. M'Guffin	J. S. Pacey
A. Allen	Croft Hall
James Curtis	Hugh Freeman
Thomas Hayes	Thomas M'Neil
William Meines	John M'Neil
Peter M'Carroll	John Quinn
John Davis, sen.	Hugh Gordon
John Craig	Thomas Bark
William Guar	William Rodgers
P. Hayden	Thomas M'Coy, sen.
William M'Nell	A. M'Lead
R. Buddell	Samuel Lackey
James Lowden	James Armstrong
George Lackey	William Connolly
William Hankin	William Bragg
William Douglas	G. A. Hewett
Thomas Brooker	P. Qualey
Joseph Fowels	William Louth
James Miller	John Aird
John Brady	John M'Carthy
John Hurst	William Hayes
James Jackson	George Brown
James M'Coy	Patrick Ryan
Charles Briggs	James Goy
David Hagin	James Ryan
Thomas M'Coy	M. Tve
John Jeffries	P. Connor.
James Baldley	J. Woodward
William Thomas	James Pickering
Henry Thompson	William Allen
Robert Miller	John Turner
William M'Donald	John Harrison.
J. H. Rose	W. T. Warren
James Brierley	William Ben James
H. Bancroft	R. Smith
G. Howell	T. P. Reeves
H. H. Worley	Samuel Redgate
H. P. Palser	William Ankin
John Carruthers	William Pratt
Joseph Pitt	Archer
Benjamin Lowe	Henry Thomas
C. H. Lenehan	Reuben Thomas
Robert Young	William Aull
John Campbell	H. R. Balderson
Samuel Anderson	Charles Adams
Thomas Donaghy	William Breakspear
J. H. Peer	Henry Josephs
Robert Johnson	Alfred Mayo
Patrick Maloney	William Mayo
James Maloney	James Ratledge
Samuel Callighan	William Burns
Frederick Troyman	Nicholas Baxter
John Jolley	——— Usher
John Maxwell	Charles Vandenburgh
Pite	William Kippax
Alexander Small	Samuel Kippax
H. J. West	William Forsyth
—— Tymon	Daniel Donovan
James Tweedale	William Henson
Peter Phinisk	F. Cedner

A. TRIMBLE, JAMES R. CUMMINS, } Joint Secretaries.

LOVE FOR WEST SYDNEY.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of Mr. Love's Friends and supporters will be held at the following places, as under:—

THIS EVENING, Monday, December 10, Mr. Love will address the electors, at the Quarrymen's Arms, Pyrmont-street, at half-past seven o'clock.

A Public Meeting, at the Black Dog, Gloucester-street. Chair will be taken at eight o'clock. Mr. Love will attend.

At Anderson's, Parramatta and Abercrombie streets, at eight o'clock.

A Committee Meeting, at the Lord Nelson, Miller's Point, at eight o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 11.—At Berry's Harbour View Inn, at eight o'clock.

At Jones's, Crown Inn, Bank and Botany streets, at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket, at eight o'clock.

A. TRIMBLE, J. R. CUMMINGS, } Joint Secretaries.

LOVE, for WEST SYDNEY.—The Committee for securing Mr. W. LOVE'S election meet every evening at the Central Committee Rooms, Joseph Spinks', White Hart Inn, corner of King and Clarence streets, where the electoral roll may be seen.

A. TRIMBLE, J. R. CUMMINS, } Joint Secretaries.

IF YOU ELECT LANG you will only have THREE Representatives to attend to your important interests.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.—GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing general election.

When last I had the honour of representing the constituency of this city, I advocated the necessity of free selection after survey, and I have seen no reason since to alter my views.

I believe that an amelioration of the land laws of this colony is imperative, to settle a much vexed question which so unhappily distracts this country to the great injury of all classes.

To the actual occupant and cultivator of the soil, we should hold out every inducement; it is not a question with me what the State receives as a payment for the land, because in a new country we want to attract population, and every facility for the occupation of it: so strongly impressed am I with this view, that I believe a free grant of eighty acres of land should be given to any one who will cultivate it, with a right to purchase twice that quantity, to be paid for at any time during seven years. And whilst I would protect that great pastoral interest which has raised this country to its present importance, I would not give it any rights of pre-emption or selection not enjoyed by the people.

I shall be happy to explain my views more explicitly to the electors on occasions hereafter to be announced.

ROBERT TOOTH.

Cranbrook, 21st November.

TOOTH FOR WEST SYDNEY.—The following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, have been appointed a GENERAL COMMITTEE with a view of securing Mr. Tooth's election as a member of the Legislative Assembly for West Sydney:—

Mr. J. W. Symons	Mr. James Mort
J. P. Egan	Martin Morrison
Robert Roger Foy	James Gannon
John Smith	A. Cohen
George Hurley	Frederick Ebsworth
G. V. Gorman	William A. Wigley
John Hay, jun.	J. R. Treeve
Thomas Bolton	W. P. Woolcott
Matthew Lacey	John Allan
Edward Allan	W. H. Aldis
J. B. Jones	F. Mader
E. Goggin	John Brewster
Richard Johnson	David Fletcher
G. J. Hilder	Lewis Samuel
V. Moyes	John Hughes
E. J. Scrivener	Patrick Freehill
W. G. Ainsworth	Robert S. Dickson
Edward Campbell	Henry Norton
Thomas Holt	George Stabler
J. Fairfax	John Levine
George Ring	G. F. Smith
M. E. Murnin	J. B. Graham
Adolph Fees	J. F. Evans
John Binney	D. L. Levey
J. F. Hamburgher	R. Peel Raymond
J. W. Brooker	George Rattray
S. B. Clarke	Henry Mort
George Rowley	John J. Joiner
George Heath	Francis Lowen
P. Cohen	J. S. Willis
Frederick Danger	J. B. Rundle
J. K. Street	Thomas Clouse
E. M. Encroe	Henry Hynds
Edward Johnston	G. Younger
John Mooney	J. Webb
H. Shute	W. Taylor
S. Cornwall	James Taylor
W. Worsley	W. Freeland
J. Worsley	Henry Ruff
J. Shaw	William Lipscombe.
G. Foster	R. S. Hennes
Michael Gannon	G. Sutton
Edward Saddler	Toony Andrew
James Lee	Charles Hime
William Dind	James Farr
Raphael Tolano	John Mountford
John Tait	Thomas Manwaring
Henry Wilson	Aaron Foster
Joseph Wakley	George Young
Robert Muriel	J. E. Ives
Robert Handcock	John Browne
William R. Eldred	John Cuthbert
J. Maddox	Henry Cohen
Thomas Quigley	David Crawley
T. Verdan	Matthew Lipscombe.
Frederick Keston	Robert Thorn
John Smedley	Charles Brown
Alexander Moore	Robert Meiklejohn
Henry Armitage	Elias Solomon.
John Meiklejohn	Henry Thomas
Captain George Banks	Cornelius O'Leary
Benjamin Morris	Patrick M'Guire
Henry Prescott	M'Namara
R. W. Cameron	James Prescott
Guy	Charles Martyn
M'Roberts	William M. Davis.
Patrick Farley	

WALTER G. MASON, honorary secretary.
Central Committee Rooms, Freemason's Hall Hotel, York-street.

TOOTH FOR WEST SYDNEY.—The Committee meet daily, at the Central Committee Rooms, Freemason's Hall, York-street.
WALTER G. MASON, hon. secretary.

TOOTH for WEST SYDNEY

VOTE for TOOTH—no place-hunter.

VOTE for TOOTH and FREE GRANTS.

READ TOOTH'S ADDRESS to the Electors of WEST SYDNEY.

WHO OFFERED a PRIZE for Barley grown in the colony? Why TOOTH!!! Then vote for TOOTH, the true advocate of colonial agricultural interests.

ARTISANS of WEST SYDNEY.—Vote for TOOTH, a liberal Employer and Friend of the Working Classes.

TOOTH for WEST SYDNEY.—Electoral Rolls can be seen at the following places:—
Mr. Dishington's, Oddfellows' Hall, Haymarket
Lutton's, Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale
Hixson's, Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont
H. T. Hyndes, Land of the West, Parramatta-street
T. Quigley, St. Patrick's Inn, Goulburn-street
Caman's, Napoleon Inn, Kensington-street; and at
The Central Committee Rooms, Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street.
WALTER G. MASON, Hon. Secretary.

TOOTH for WEST SYDNEY.—PHILLIP WARD COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alfred Havenscroft	Mr. James Boyle
James Gill	James Taylor
James Farr	Matthew Lipscombe
James Calder	Samuel Long
Otto Suter	John Mountford
Robert Dart	William Poulter
Luke Shipman	George Gibson
William Cutbush	Charles Brett
Edward Lyndon	A. Forster
Daniel Locke	William Mikell
Frederick Hodge	J. Shaw
Jonathan Starr	J. Webb
W. W. Denison	Samuel Rose
George Starr	William Dibley
F. Dakin	James Trainer
Samuel Cornwell	Benjamin Pretty
Thomas Gill	J. Monroe
Thomas Manwaring	John Jones
John Monford	James Croydon.

GEORGE SUTTON, honorary secretary.
Committee Rooms, Chippendale Hotel, November 27.

TOOTH, for WEST SYDNEY.—DENISON WARD. The following gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee for Denison Ward, for the purpose of securing the return of ROBERT TOOTH, Esq., for WEST SYDNEY.

Mr. Thomas Grogan	Mr. W. Byrne
William Burns	W. Andrew Byrne
Matthew Medway	Thomas Queely
John Bailey	John Rothwell
Richard Lonsly	Patrick Quickley
Samuel Long	Cavan Byrne
William Langmore	William Shirley
William Saunders	William Langford
J. B. Verdeau	Michael M'Namara.
John Dunn	W. Smith
John Dishington	D. Ferguson

HUGH LANDRITH, Honorary Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Dishington's, Oddfellows' Hall, Haymarket.

SYDNEY WEST.—Don't waste your votes on an ABSENTEE member.

DR. LANG IS GOING TO ENGLAND.

TOOTH for WEST SYDNEY.—A special MEETING of the Committee will be held THIS (Monday) MORNING, at the Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street, at 9 o'clock, on business of importance. A full attendance is requested. WALTER G. MASON, Hon. Secretary.

DALGLEISH for WEST SYDNEY.—A General MEETING of the Local Committees, for securing the election of Mr. DALGLEISH will be held at the Central Committee Rooms, Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst and Sussex streets, on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th, at half-past seven, to transact business of importance. T. CROMACK, hon. secretary.

WHITE FOR WEST SYDNEY.—The committee and supporters of Mr. WHITE, are requested to attend a MEETING at the Central Committee Rooms, Royal Standard Hotel, King-street, at seven o'clock sharp, for particular business. J. RILEY and B. FRANCIS, honorary secretaries.

MR. J. G. WHITE, will meet the Electors of Chippendale, THIS EVENING (Monday), at half-past seven, at the corner of Bank and Botany streets. J. RILEY and B. FRANCIS, honorary secretaries.

BERRICASTLE FOR WEST SYDNEY.—Dr. Berrecastle advocates—Free selection before survey; an elective Upper House; no Chinese; extension of railroads and tramways; a liberal system of secular education; endowment for the Corporation of Sydney and Volunteer Corps; a revision of the unjust Publicans' Act.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.—GENTLEMEN,—At the instance of very many of my old friends and supporters in your electorate, I am induced to become a candidate for re-election to represent you in the ensuing Parliament. When I last had the honour to address you, I brought under your notice the fact that the Government insisted upon the corporation of the city of Sydney paying £40,003, the cost of land resumed for water purposes. This I conceived to be unjust, and not warranted by law. My first step in the Parliament was to obtain the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report upon the subject. I was appointed chairman of the committee, conducted the enquiry, and brought up a report recommending that the citizens of Sydney should be relieved from the payment of the £40,003 for land.

The Government were solicited to support the recommendation of the committee, but they declined to place the amount on the Estimates, or to afford any assistance. Just before the dissolution of the House, I moved the reception of the report, which was carried by a majority of 36 against 9, the Government opposing the report. This was a direct saving to the Corporation of that sum. There still remains some money votes of the previous Legislature, for the formation of streets through Crown lands, which have been withheld from your Corporation, upon which equity should be made. Under the provision of the Corporation Act, the Government are bound to pay the actual cost of water which may be used for Government establishments. At present they pay nothing. This payment should be insisted upon, and would yield to your civic funds annually £2000. The sewerage of the city drains most of the Government properties, yet these properties cannot be assessed under the present law, and do not contribute in any way towards the payment of interest upon the enormous amount of sewerage debt. I consider public properties in the possession of the Government should be assessed in the City like all private properties. This would, in a slight degree, lessen the heavy burthen of taxation which at present presses so severely upon the citizens of Sydney. I am firmly impressed with the conviction that the citizens of Sydney do not receive from the Government their fair share of the revenue to which they so extensively contribute and to which they are justly entitled. If it be your pleasure to return me as your representative, I shall consider it my duty to bring these, and all other matters affecting your interests, under the consideration of Parliament, and use every exertion to lessen the burthen of taxation which at present presses so heavily upon the citizens of Sydney.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS BROUGHTON.

7th December.

BROUGHTON, for WEST SYDNEY.—A Public MEETING of the Electors of West Sydney will take place at Gould's Post Office Hotel, York-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. Mr. BROUGHTON will address the electors.

DR. LANG THE VETERAN REFORMER. Dr. LANG the Long and Tried Asserter of the Rights of the People.
Dr. LANG, Who can Forget his Past Services?
Dr. LANG and Land for every Man.

DR. LANG FOR WEST SYDNEY.—The Friends of Dr. LANG are requested to meet at the Committee Rooms, Farrier's Arms, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock prompt.
F. CANE, secretary pro tem.

DR. LANG for WEST SYDNEY.—The committee to secure the election of Dr. Lang for West Sydney will meet daily, at the Central Committee Room, Farriers' Arms, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.
FREDERICK CANE, secretary pro tem.

WINDEYER FOR WEST SYDNEY.—There will be Committee Meetings, at Mr. Windeyer's Central Committee Rooms, York-street, THIS DAY (Monday), at 9 a.m. and half-past 7 p.m., respectively. The punctual attendance of gentlemen interested in Mr. Windeyer's return is respectfully requested.
JAMES CARROLL, SAMUEL REDGATE, } Joint Secretaries.

WINDEYER FOR WEST SYDNEY.—The Members of Mr. WINDEYER'S Committee being individually in favour of different CANDIDATES, but being COLLECTIVELY in favour of Mr. WINDEYER only, beg to announce that they have not, and cannot enter into a COALITION with any other CANDIDATE.
JAMES CARROLL, SAMUEL REDGATE, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. WINDEYER'S Committee meet every evening, at their rooms, opposite Gould's, Post-office Hotel, York-street, where electoral lists can be seen, and every information be afforded.
JAMES CARROLL, SAMUEL REDGATE, } Joint Secretaries.

BERRICASTLE for WEST SYDNEY.—Free selection before survey.—Dr. Berrecastle will meet the electors THIS EVENING, Monday, at Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, at 7; and at Hetnart's Hotel, Kent and Market streets, at 9.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.—East Sydney has sent two tried men and two untried to Parliament, let West Sydney do the same. Vote for Dr. LANG, WINDEYER, BERRICASTLE, and LOVE.

MR. MOFFAT'S POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.—
1.—No Upper House at all—but if one—elective
2.—Free selection before survey.
3.—Extension of railways, &c.
4.—Sound system of secular education
5.—State-aid to cease on death or retirement of present incumbents
6.—No Synods—no established Church
7.—Immigration of all Chinese, Pagans, and Mahomedans prohibited.
8.—Protection and encouragement to native industry
9.—Equalisation and adjustment of rates, taxes, and license fees.
10.—Abolition and alteration of many obnoxious clauses of the Publicans' Act
11.—Revision and alteration of Criminal Law, and establishment of juvenile reformatories.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.
Mr. MOFFAT'S Committee.
With power to add to their number.

Howard, William, senr.	Wall, Alfred
Howard, William, junr.	Ward, Daniel
Jarvis, Captain	M'Aulity, John
Marshall, William	Sairley, Francis
Hodgkies, Michael	Clark, James
Clark, Charles	Howard, Samuel
Lewis, H. J.	Turner, John
Cameron, Donald	Halliday, John
Sullivan, James	M'Donald, John
M'Namarra, Patrick	Hook, Thomas
Rea, George	Monaghan, James
Hewett, George	Hobson, Alfred
Keneny, James	M'Camley, Terence
Keneny, George	Mewellen, Thomas
Symonds, Robert	M'Gretch, Thomas
Hunt, Joseph	Dugald, Alexander
Quayle, Captain	Reed, Charles
Loten, H. G.	Hester, William
Smith, Richard	Pearce, Samuel C.
Moore, Henry	Tucker, John, jun.
Leach, Frederick	Williams, John
Longford, Charles	Bernecastle, Staadish
Chenell, Frederick	Watt, Robert
Brown, Alexander	Whittington, William
Brown, John, senr.	Howard, Jonathan
Brown, John	M'Neil, James
M'Quirk, John	Hines, Richard W.
Byrnes, B. William	Steel, James
Willing, Henry	Cable, Henry
Walker, James	Cope, George
Castle, George	Corbett, Francis
Donnelly, Joseph	Hanratty, Peter
Bottomley, W. Henry	Cameron, Neil
Peverly, Captain	May, J. W.
Snashall, James	Bivoy, Henry
Storm, James	Moran, Laurence
Gray, Alexander	Hart, Nicholas
West, John	Hardiman, Malachi
Donnelly, Timothy	Waring, T. E.
Kelly, James	O'Dowd, Andrew
Lynch, Patrick	Moore, Henry
Ross, Thomas	Doherty, Michael
Torren, William	Tucker, John, senr.
Macbeath, Peter	Harris, Thomas
Young, Thomas	Langdon, J. W.
Purdy, William	O'Brien, Martin
Fenton, William, sen.	Lenrey, Thomas
Killeen, Patrick	Mearney, Nicholas
Fenton, James	Lee, Michael
Fenton, William, jun.	Britcher, Charles
Alton, Thomas James	Britcher, Frederick
Bell, Captain Alexander	Cluse, Thomas
Whitting, William	May, Nathaniel
O'Brien, Patrick Hugh	M'Grath, James
Stewart, Henry	Anderson, Benjamin
Davis, George	Addison, Robert
Long, William	Farmer, James
Long, Thomas	Steel, Thomas
Symonds, Robert	Archer, Thomas
Hevers, Herman	Leech, Alfred
Sanders, Charles	Gibson, James
Sanders, James	Griffiths, Robert
Taylor, Albert	Edgeton, Robert
Thomas, William	Smith, John Thomas
Whalin, James	Garrett, William
Boyle, Andrew	M'Donald, Eugene
Fitzpatrick, Timothy	Thompson, Hutcheson
Elphinstone, C., jun.	Thomas, Richard
James Bell	Chambers, Thomas
Smith, Francis	Biddington, John
Murphy, Thomas	Gregne, Thomas
Solomon, Wm. Solomon	M'Beth, Archibald
Dunn, Robert	Courtenay, John
O'Brien, Edward	Schultz, William
Hartley, W. R.	Douglas, John
Keys, R.	Fortune, James
Clarke, C. G.	M'Cormon, Captain
Forrest, Isaac	Stewart, George.
Rankin, John	

HEBER G. LOTEN, THOMAS HARRIS, } Joint Secretaries.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.—Monster Meeting.—Mr. MOFFAT will meet and address the Electors from both parts of the electorate at BOLOGNETTI'S, Cowper-street, Glebe, on TUESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7.
H. G. LOTEN, THOS. HARRIS, } Joint Secretaries.

THE GLEBE ELECTION.

Electors all, with one accord,
Without regard to profit;
Stand nobly for Australia's cause,
And record your votes for MOFFAT.

Though some may think that they are smart,
They may be Smart, the Sagar;
Election day will be the test,
Their voting will be meagre.

Then rally round your Liberal friend,
Your interest it will profit;
There's only one among the three
Your friend—his name is MOFFAT.

Then three times three we'll give,
Without regard to profit;
The liberal candidate in the field,
Is WILLIAM PALMER MOFFAT.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.—Mr. MOFFAT will address the Electors at VALE'S Hotel, Balmain, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.
H. G. LOTEN, THOS. HARRIS, } Joint Secretaries.

SMART FOR THE GLEBE.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. T. W. SMART will be held at Quayle's, Rob Roy Hotel, Adolphus-street, Balmain, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 11th, at half-past seven. Mr. SMART will attend.

SMART'S COMMITTEE MEET EVERY EVENING, at the Central Rooms, Lady of the Lake Inn, Bay-street, Glebe, where Electoral Lists and the Land Bill will be for the use of the electors. Electoral Lists may also be seen at Jarrett's, Tradesmen's Arms, Norton-street, and Lewis, Currency Lass, Glebe Road.

SMART, the free and unfettered Candidate for Free Selection—return him triumphant!

SMART has only one face, and that speaks truth in favour of Free Selection and Education.

SMART FOR THE GLEBE.—A public MEETING of the electors will be held at the Lady of the Lake, Bay-street, Glebe, on MONDAY EVENING, December 10th. Chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. Mr. SMART will address the electors.
THOMAS S. HARWOOD, GEORGE BONNAMY, } Secretaries.

SMART FOR THE GLEBE.—MEETINGS of Balmain Committee.—
MONDAY, 10, Smith's Burnbank Hotel
TUESDAY, 11, Reed's Balmain Hotel
WEDNESDAY, 12, Vale's Warwick Castle
THURSDAY, 13, Smith's Burnbank Hotel.
The chair will be taken at seven o'clock p.m. The attendance of every member of committee is earnestly requested, to secure the return of the above tried, popular, and independent candidate.
P. S. HARWOOD, G. BONAMY, } Secretaries.

EAGAR and FREE SELECTION.—Glebe and Balmain Hamlets.
A public MEETING of the electors will be holden, at the University Hotel, Glebe, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8 precisely.
Mr. Eagar will attend and address the electors.
R. L. SCRUTTON, hon. sec.
Electors attend, and hear Mr. Eagar's exposition of the 13th clause: also of the 14th, 18th, and 21st.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.—Mr. EAGAR will meet and address the electors,
At the GLEBE, on the evenings of the 10th and 12th instant.
At BALMAIN, on the 11th and 13th instant.
For time and place see advertisements and posters of the day.
R. L. SCRUTTON, hon. secretary.

EAGAR AND FREE SELECTION.—Mr. EAGAR'S Glebe Committee meets every evening at half-past 7 o'clock at the University Hotel, where the electoral list may be seen.
R. L. SCRUTTON, honorary secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE HASTINGS.—GENTLEMEN,—Having had it intimated to me that, in the event of my coming forward as a candidate for your suffrages in the present election, I should, probably, prove acceptable to the majority of you, I now beg leave to offer my services to you as your representative in the ensuing Parliament.

Professional engagements will prevent my making a visit to your district, and I shall, therefore, be obliged to content myself with such an exposition of my opinions on the principal subjects now agitating the public mind, and which must come on for consideration at an early period of the session, as can be included in the limits of an advertisement.

The first and most important question which demands notice is that of a Land Bill; in reference to which I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, the conduct of the Government in dissolving Parliament—thereby putting the country to the trouble and expense of a general election, and involving the necessity of a continued expenditure of the public money without legal sanction, upon what I consider as a mere sham plea—was entirely unwarrantable.

Should you do me the honour of returning me as your representative, my best assistance shall be given to the passing of such a measure as, while it shall not unnecessarily interfere with, nor act injuriously to, existing interests, shall offer the greatest possible facilities to the bona-fide agricultural settler.

The next question which is, for the time, the most pressing, is that of the reconstruction of the Legislative Council. Looking as I do, with dismay, at the probable result of leaving the nomination of members of that House to the Ministry of the day, its being made elective has, to my mind, become an imperative necessity, and should I have a seat in the Assembly, I will do all in my power to obtain a second Chamber, which shall be neither a mere reflex of the Assembly, nor an obstruction to useful legislation.

I am decidedly opposed to State-aid, for so-called religious purposes, unless all churches were treated alike; and, as I look upon such an arrangement as impracticable, I believe such aid ought to be discontinued, reserving the right of the present recipients during life or continuance of incumbency.

For the purposes of non-sectarian education, of intercommunication within the colony, and of the freest possible intercourse with the world at large, I shall be prepared to tax the pecuniary resources of the colony to their utmost limit; certain as I am that unless this be done, we must retrograde in the scale of nations.

Believing it to be a duty incumbent on the Government to exercise due liberality to those who offer themselves for the defence of the country against foreign aggression, I shall be ever ready to assist the formation of volunteer corps wherever their services may be likely to be useful.

As a proper understanding at the beginning is best calculated to promote a satisfactory connection between us, I wish it to be distinctly known that I will, on no consideration, accept a seat as a mere delegate; but will reserve to myself the right of private judgment on the details of all measures that may be brought forward.

As it is my intention not to rise to speak in the House, unless when I shall have something to say, I shall not, probably, add much to the interminable amount of talk which has hitherto, and especially of late, exhausted the public patience and obstructed the settlement of important questions.

I will not offer a factious opposition to any person or measure, but will use my best endeavour to come to a right conclusion on every subject I may have to deal with, and will then vote accordingly.

On these conditions, and with these opinions, should you think proper to elect me, I shall esteem it a great honour, and shall feel myself bound to pay every attention to your local wants, as far as may be compatible with justice to the rest of the colony.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
ISAAC AARON.

Hyde Park-terrace, Sydney, December 1st.

TO the ELECTORS of the HASTINGS.—GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a great number of the electors of the Hastings to become a candidate for the representation of your important district in the forthcoming Parliament, I now place my services at your disposal. Should you do me the honour of electing me as your representative, I will do all in my power to carry out the following political principles, viz.:—

The first and most important of all is, protection and encouragement to native industry.
Free selection before and after survey.
Repeal of the tea and sugar duty.
General education throughout the country.
The Synod Bill I should resist to the utmost of my power.

Being an elector of the district, I shall be prepared to adopt such a course as shall be most conducive to the commercial advancement of the agricultural and social interests of your district to the best of my ability.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN M'CLEMENS.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TENTERFIELD, GLEN INNES, and WELLINGTON.—GENTLEMEN,—I regret that the present Ministry should have thought it expedient to appeal to the country, for the financial resources of the mass of the people are at present so cramped that political agitation may still more tend to embarrass them.

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. I cannot believe that either Mr. Robertson or his colleagues ever expected that his Land Bill would pass the House, fraught, as it is, with so many restrictive and despotic conditions. I think they must have had in view what Mr. Meston would designate "a political dodge," and that Mr. Robertson is merely playing with the people.

I would strenuously advocate the speedy passing of a liberal land measure. I am an advocate for free selection; but in the name of common justice, let the land be surveyed for the purchaser, so that he may at once call that identical portion his own.

Should you do me the honour of electing me as your representative, I shall most zealously watch over your interest.

ROBERT R. ROBERTSON.

Wellington Vale, New England, September 1st.

NEWTOWN ELECTORATE.—Mr. M'ARTHUR'S Committee sit daily, at Williams' Belfast Tavern, Botany Road, where electoral lists can be seen, and every information afforded. GEORGE JONES, secretary.

TO SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq., SYDNEY.—SIR,—We, the liberal electors of the electorate of Illawarra, being enlisted with your independent action in the Legislative Assembly, and highly appreciating your services on behalf of this district, request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination at the ensuing election, pledging ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return.

(Here follow the signatures).

To George Hewlett, Esq., Mayor, J.P.
Joseph Wood Wilshire, Esq., J.P.
Andrew Thompson, Esq., J.P.
Alexander Elliott, Esq.
William Osborne, Esq.
T. W. Carne, Esq.
William Warren Jenkins, Esq., J.P.
Stephen J. Pearson, Esq.
D. W. Irving, Esq., J.P.
John Gerard, Esq., J.P.
Henry Gordon, Esq., J.P.
W. L. F. Sheaffe, Esq.
William Torkington, Esq.
Alexander M'Kenzie, Esq., and the other electors signing the above requisition.

Gentlemen,—I feel highly honoured by the above requisition, and beg to thank you for your expressed confidence in my independence and conduct as your late representative, and also your appreciation of my services on behalf of the district of Illawarra.

I can only say in reply that I have, to the best of my ability, done only for your district what I should have felt bound in duty to do as the representative of any other district, viz., to obtain from the public Treasury for local improvement that proportion of the public revenue to which all who contribute are justly entitled, and that amount I believe you will all acknowledge to have received.

With respect to my becoming a candidate again at the present election for your district, I observe you have already two declared candidates who are both in favour of "free selection before survey," and as that principle is considered by the electors of Illawarra of paramount importance, and one also which I recorded my vote against in committee on the Land Bill, I do not feel I should be justified in offering my services to a constituency which is decidedly in opposition to the views I hold on this important question, but as the publicly expressed opinion of the country is in favour of free selection before survey, I feel bound to say that in accordance with that opinion, keeping in view our present constitution, that it must be granted.

I have only again to thank you for your kind requisition, and beg to decline becoming a candidate for your electorate.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL D. GORDON.

TO JAMES A. CUNNEEN, Esq., South Creek, near Windsor.—SIR,—We, the undersigned, electors of the Electoral District of the Hawkesbury, beg to request you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination as a candidate to represent our interests in the Legislative Assembly. We are induced to request this favour from you, believing that your views are consonant with ours relative to the Land Bill, lately brought before Parliament by the Hon. John Robertson. In the event of your acceding to our wishes, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to secure your return.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
[Here follow 411 signatures.]

To Richard Ridge, Esq., Edward Robinson, Esq., James Mountford, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—The reception of a requisition so respectably and numerously signed by the electors of the district in which I was born, makes me really proud; and it would be ungrateful of me were I not at once to place my humble services at your disposal, for the good of our common country at the present important crisis.

If I should have the honour of being returned as your representative, I pledge myself that I will leave nothing undone to forward the interests of this district in particular, and the colony generally.

Free selection, "before and after survey," shall have my firm and determined support. I believe it not only a measure calculated to benefit the present population of this country, but also one which will induce persons from the old world to come with their "household gods" and form free and happy homes in Australia.

The pastoral interest has prospered under free selection before survey; so also will the agricultural. The squatter and the gold miner have free selection before survey; why should not the agriculturist have the same right?

I am opposed to Chinese immigration, and in favour of an elective Upper House.

I will hold meetings throughout the district, at which I will enter more fully into the measures likely to be brought before Parliament.

I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant.
J. A. CUNNEEN.

Windsor, 4th December, 1860.

HAWKESBURY ELECTION.

Mr. CUNNEEN will meet the Electors of the Hawkesbury at the following places:—
St. Albans—at De Lander's Inn, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m.
Wisemen's Ferry—M'Kenzie's Inn, on T

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

REPRESENTATION OF THE HAWKESBURY. MEETING AT WILBERFORCE.

A VERY numerous and respectable meeting of the electors of the Hawkesbury was held at Mr. George Coborroff, jun., hotel, at Wilberforce, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of affording Mr. W. R. Piddington an opportunity of explaining his conduct in the late Assembly, and giving his views as a candidate for re-election upon the questions at present agitating the public mind. Mr. J. B. Johnstone, J.P., was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, as he was deputy returning-officer for Wilberforce, he would refrain from offering any remarks and simply introduce Mr. Piddington.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, who was greeted with cheers, said he appeared before the electors as a candidate for their suffrages for the second time, and it was almost unnecessary for him to remind them that about eighteen months ago he had been elected along with Mr. Darvall as one of their representatives without opposition. If any of the electors present were in favour of frequent elections, or preferred annual to triennial or quintennial Parliaments, he thought that their desires had been fully met, for during the last four years they had had not less than four general elections. The circumstances which led to the present dissolution were by that time pretty generally known. The Government introduced into the late Parliament a bill having for its object the alienation of the Crown lands of the colony. After considerable discussion the Assembly passed a second reading of the bill without division, and from all the speeches delivered during that long and dreary debate, not one could be singled out objecting to a reform of the present land laws, thereby showing the anxiety on all sides of the House to a reform of those laws. All attempts, however, in New South Wales to pass a Land Bill had hitherto failed, and it was lamentable, indeed, to think that, although this was the oldest colony of the Australian group, that it was the only one yet having to pass such a measure—the other colonies all having their reformed Land Bills in operation. It was a discredit to New South Wales to allow Queensland, which had so lately been separated from us, and which was bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, to take the lead of her in the manner she had done; there they had succeeded in passing a very practicable bill. Victoria had done likewise, so had South Australia; and in Adelaide their bill had been in operation for the last two or three years. In this colony the desire to pass a Land Bill seemed general; but there was always some obstacle or fresh difficulty springing up to prevent it; the present being the fourth bill introduced since the introduction of responsible government. In the year 1857, Mr. Cowper introduced a bill; the Parker Government had one in print, but it was not brought before Parliament; the late Forster Administration had introduced a bill which had passed a second reading, but the untimely end of that Government deprived them of their bill; and the present bill therefore was the fourth. He very much regretted that a measure had not been passed years ago, but the Robertson bill was not introduced in such a manner as could command a majority. On the occasion of the Cowper bill, he (Mr. P.) did not speak on the second reading, because it appeared to him that a bill was highly desirable, and he (although differing from it) was anxious that it should go into committee; the second reading was opposed, however, and a division was taken, the numbers being ayes, 36; noes, 8; and in that minority would be found recorded the name of the Hon. John Robertson. He merely mentioned this circumstance to shew his own anxiety to have a measure passed for the settlement of the lands of the colony. With reference to the present bill, it struck him that all sides of the House were desirous of having some principle introduced into the bill having for its object a selection of land without competition, and he was not aware of any speech being made or any private opinion being expressed contrary to that principle. In 1857, when Mr. Cowper's Bill was before the Assembly, he (Mr. P.) had prepared some clauses, having that object in view, as the bill itself did not contain or embrace the principle; and although he strenuously supported that measure, he yet considered those clauses should be inserted, so that the requirements of the country might be more fully met. That bill did not contain any provision restricting the acreage, the difficulty of which Mr. Robertson saw; and in his bill he introduced a clause restricting the selection to three hundred and twenty acres, the whole object of which seemed to enable a poor man to select a piece of land without having to compete with a more wealthy person, and the limitation to 320 acres would have been ample to secure that object. The most material amendments made in the Robertson bill were in the sixth clause; but the great clause of the bill was considered to be the thirteenth, which must be read, in order to a proper understanding of it in connection with the eighteenth clause reciting the conditions. It was false to say that the bill gave free selection; there were no such words throughout the whole of the bill, and the selection proposed was hampered with so many conditions, that it would defeat the very object it had in view: there was only conditional purchase granted by the measure. Now, let them consider the conditions:—first, there was acreage; second, position; third, payments; and fourth, residence; and in the event of inability of the selector to pay at the end of three years, he was to pay interest on the balance at the rate, he supposed, (for the rate was left blank in the present bill, although it had been inserted in the first copy of it) of five per cent. per annum; therefore there was no free selection, but conditional purchase without competition contained in the measure. By a late Act the intermediate districts had been included within the settled districts of the colony, and he considered that free selection should be confined to those districts. (Cheers.) An amendment had been introduced into the bill by Mr. Hay, objecting to the disposal of the lands until after survey; and he (Mr. P.) believed that had the bill been proceeded with, it was the intention of Mr. Hay to introduce clauses to facilitate the survey similar to the Victorian system, where the land is surveyed within certain limits before selection. From that amendment the Ministry felt themselves bound to dissent, and as it was carried by the Assembly, the Government considered a dissolution necessary. He (Mr. P.) had always been in favour of selection before survey, because he believed it would permit a man with limited means to obtain a piece of land upon easy terms and without competition, and it was only because Mr. Cowper's bill did not contain that principle that he opposed it. At the last nomination at Windsor he expressed himself in favour of free selection before survey, but at the same time he also expressed his opinion that the squatters should be in no manner injured thereby, and hoped he would be the last man in the country found doing anything prejudicial to the great pastoral interest. He did not sympathise with those parties in Sydney who had gone mad, and spoke of breaking up the squattages, because he thought there was abundant room in the colony for all classes; and he was confident to see there present desired to do evil that good might come, and yet he would not give the squatters undue advantages. He considered it to be the duty of every state possessing land to offer every inducement for the people to lay out their money in not the purchase of freeholds, and it was also the duty of a state to alienate the lands on fair terms to every one. Until the lands were disposed of, they were of no use, and therefore it was highly desirable that that great question of their disposal should be finally settled. He would not object to even small grants of land being given to bona fide agriculturists, and if they could couple land and labour together, it would redound with advantage to the community at large. One great evil in the conditions of this bill was that a man would have to pay at the rate of thirty shillings an acre for his land: first, there was a deposit of 95 per cent., equal to £80; then they were bound to improve to the value of ten shillings an acre, equal to £160; and then the balance, £240; so that for the 320 acres a man would have to pay altogether the sum of £480, being at the rate of thirty shillings per acre. He did not think it was desirable to extort so high a price for bush land, for although good land was not dear at £1 an acre, yet, when they take the clearing, stumping, &c., into account, it was too much to ask for thirty shillings an acre for it. Another very harsh condition was that of residence. The selector was bound to reside continuously on the land for twelve months certain, and three years before being permitted to pay the balance of his purchase money; that would be found very difficult and awkward to enforce, and it was very harsh and unjust to constrain a man to wait for three years for a title to his land, without which it was worthless, when very possibly he would be prepared to pay for it at either at the time of purchase or at the end of the first or second year. (Great cheers.) Supposing a man took 120 acres, and cleared twenty acres, put in his crop, and then took his team and went to the gold-fields with carriage; such a procedure would absolutely destroy his right to his land, and he would forfeit everything; he (Mr. Piddington) was therefore opposed to the principle of that clause. Another very objectionable condition was that the Government reversed all title to minerals found upon any land selected. In England the law was that all above, even to the heavens, and all below to the lowest depth, went with the title to the purchaser of land; but this Ministry, in their wisdom, differed from that law, and reversed a right to claim all minerals; that was also most unjust and harsh. (Cheers.) The balance of the purchase money would only be accepted on the fulfilment of all these conditions, and if at the end of the three years they were unable to pay, they would be subjected to a heavy rental in the shape of interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. That was unnecessarily harsh, because if they neglected paying the land would immediately revert to the Crown; and after, perhaps, three or four, or five years of hard labour had been expended upon improvements, they would forfeit their labour and money, and the land would be taken from them and sold to another [A voice: "Possession is nine points of the law."] The Government would put you out of possession, and if any one opposed them he would find a very strong enemy [A voice: "How, if a man dies."] If a man dies he has no title, and he would lose all. Under the clause they not only had to pay a deposit, &c., but before they could pay the balance and get a title, a solemn declaration would have to be taken that improvements to the value of 10s. had been made, and a survey of the land would have to be made. If he (Mr. P.) were returned and the bill should be again introduced in its present shape he would do his utmost to have these difficulties removed. If the Government would give employment to all the unemployed licensed surveyors now in Sydney and the country, he thought the survey might be almost contemporaneous with the selection, and it undoubtedly was a great advantage for a man to know his proper boundaries, which he could not do until a proper survey had been made. They would all admit that until a survey had been made a title was no good; they could neither sell nor bequeath. An easy manner of getting rid of the conditions would be by accepting the deposit as payment in full, or selling the land at 5s. an acre, which was more desirable than to tantalize the owner, when he was not the owner, and exposing him to the risk of losing his title altogether, supposing there came a bad season and the selector was not in a position to pay the balance or the rental in shape of interest, which, he would ask, would be most beneficial, the low price of 5s. in full, without condition, or the price of 30s. with the arbitrary conditions? There could scarcely be room for a doubt. The principle of free selection had been taken from America, but there the selection was not fettered with conditions; there was a fixed price of 1s. an acre without any other condition than that the same person should not make more selections than one during his life. If a man wanted a homestead he selected, the land was immediately surveyed, he paid his 5s. and got his title, and could do as he thought proper with his land. He (Mr. P.) thought that he had shewn that a much more practicable and beneficial plan could be adopted than allowed under Mr. Robertson's bill. A subject upon which the electors generally felt strongly was that of a railway to Windsor, but it was difficult to induce the Government to favour the line at all. Whilst talking of railways, he could not help referring to a very base and corrupt piece of jobbery. The large sum of £20,000 had been voted for a line of railway, two miles in length, to unite Morpeth and East Maitland. Now, as there was already a line of railway from Newcastle to East and West Maitland, that line from Morpeth would be a competing line, and the only reason for such a job, that he could conceive, was in order to gain the support of the members of those districts. (A voice: "It was a shameful wast of money.") He would set his face against all such corruption. (Cheers.) It was all very well for the Government to construct railways throughout the colony, but it was not well to construct competing lines. The Ministers looked upon a line to Windsor as a branch line; but such was not the case, as it would feed the trunk line—(cheers)—which was not so with the Morpeth job. A scheme had been laid upon the table of the Assembly, of which the Governor-General was the father, asking for the sum of £4,000,000 for the purpose of constructing tramways. Unless it could be shown him that tramways would be practicable, he should not support the vote. The country was already over £3,000,000 in debt, the interest of which amounted to £150,000, and the additional interest on the loan about to be asked for would be £200,000; so that it behoved every member of the Assembly before consenting to such an expenditure well to weigh the matter in his mind, and unless satisfied of its practicability to oppose such a scheme. He would not object to the expenditure if satisfied that it would be wisely and properly expended, but horse tramways were neither practicable nor beneficial. In Erg and they were never thought of, and had only been introduced there for the purpose of conveying coal from the mines to the coast to load colliers. Let them fancy a train coming down one of the blue mountains, when it came to the bottom he was convinced there would be an "eternal smash," and he did not believe any "break" could be invented to check its speed down a declivity, and from running over everything. Mr. Piddington then referred to the taxes proposed by Mr. Weekes, namely, a proposal to raise the sum of £10,000 by stamp duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange; and £10,000 on conveyances. The latter tax would press very heavily on the electors of that district, as they could neither buy, nor sell, nor mortgage, without paying a duty. Another very unjust tax was, in the event of a person dying the successors of such person would be taxed three per cent. upon the value of the property devised, provided such devisee was a child of such deceased; if the successor was a brother or a sister they would have to pay five per cent.; and if an uncle, an aunt, or other relative, they would have to pay seven per cent. on the value of the property bequeathed, and all other persons would have to pay ten per cent. Such a tax was only known in England, and other old countries, where all other means of taxation had been exhausted, and it was not at all desirable in a new country, unless it was required to keep faith with the public creditors. If proper retrenchment were made in the public expenditure, there would be no need for fresh taxation. The Governor-General's salary was most extravagant, and could be fairly reduced without injury to the colony, as there was such a galut of eminent men in England just now, that plenty of gentlemen could be found to do the duties as efficiently as they were now done for little more than half the present cost. Since the introduction of responsible government, the Governor was relieved of all responsibility, and was merely an instrument of the Ministers of the day. The late Forster administration introduced a bill to reduce the Governor's salary to £5000, and Ministers to £1200, when Mr. Cowper bolted out of the House, and refused to vote for it, showing therefore that he was not in favour of retrenchment of salaries. (A voice: "What about the pensions?") Mr. Piddington thought the pensions were excessive. He then strongly expressed himself in opposition to the Synod Bill. He did not consider they required any ecclesiastical court here. It was going back to the dark ages. Mr. Piddington then referred to the Legislative Council. He had always been opposed to a nominee Chamber, and was amongst the first at its introduction to oppose it, and he had not yet seen any necessity to revise his opinion. Mr. Darvall at that time did the State great service, for which he (Mr. P.) made his acknowledgments; he (Mr. Darvall) was the champion of the liberties and rights of the people, and through his powerful opposition Mr. Wentworth was induced to modify the Constitution Bill, that, instead of the nominations being for life, they were only made for five years. Mr. Forster introduced a bill to reform the Upper House, but, although he (Mr. P.) differed from that bill, yet being desirous of facilitating the substitution of an elective for a nominee house, and with a hope to improve it in committee, he supported the bill; but the Ministers Arnold, Robertson, and Weekes voted against it, and it was thrown out on a division for a second by a majority of three. The present Government not only prevented the passing of that bill, but they had never done anything practical by bringing forward another. It was true Mr. Cowper had introduced a bill into the Upper House, but on the 3rd July the Parliament was prorogued, and not called together before September, and then there was not time to pass the bill, and Mr. Cowper withdrew it. It was his opinion that the Government did not care so much about passing a Land Bill, their real object being to secure the nomination of members to the Upper House, and so pack it with mere tools of the Government, that they might enjoy a longer tenure of office. In May next they would have the privilege of making all the members their nominees, and they played their cards so well, that if they secured the return of a majority of members to the Assembly—solid body and soul to them—they would have the advantage of nominating the members of the Council for life. He (Mr. P.) considered that the franchise should be different to the Lower House—and that property and intelligence should be represented, and he would limit the franchise to freeholders, occupants of houses paying £50 per annum, and professional gentlemen; they then secure liberal and progressive principles which otherwise they would not obtain. Before concluding Mr. Piddington desired to say that he had endeavoured fully and clearly to explain himself to the electors, and had not concealed anything from them; he was perfectly disinterested with reference to the disposal of the lands, and his only desire was to facilitate the procurement of a piece of land by a poor man without injury to the grazier. He disclaimed any intention of building up the one interest at the expense of the other, and whatever law was passed, he trusted it would be one to benefit all and injure none. (Cheers.) He would be happy to reply to any questions, and thanked them for their large attendance and patient hearing. Mr. Piddington then sat down amidst much cheering.

In answer to several questions, Mr. Piddington said he thought the present tolls excessive; was opposed to state-aid in principle, but would not interfere with the rights of present incumbents, but would compensate them amply and generously. In answer to Mr. Chapman, as to whether he put any restrictions on the sale of land at 5s. an acre, Mr. Piddington said he would limit the acreage to 320 acres, principle of free selection, but not to take advantage of it more than once. In answer to Mr. Curran—Mr. Piddington would permit free selection within the settled and intermediate districts, and in the event of there being more than one applicant for the same piece they might have recourse to auction, or draw lots. He would not transfer the Sydney city debt to the general revenue. He was in favour of the National system of education, but so long as both systems lasted he would treat them alike.

Mr GEORGE COCKROFT, sen., moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Piddington.

Mr. CHATTERTON, in a eulogistic speech, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, with cheers.

A vote of thanks, with three cheers, was given to the chairman and the candidate, and the meeting separated.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. JOHN HURLEY FOR NARELLAN.

A MEETING of the electors of the electorate of Narellan favourable to the return of Mr. John Hurley, took place last night at Mr. Michael Burn's hotel, Joiners' Arms. There were about 250 persons present—but many were excluded for want of accommodation. Mr. Kendal was called on to preside, and, after taking the chair, made a few remarks relative to Mr. Hurley, and called on that gentleman to address the meeting.

Mr. HURLEY then came forward, and was received with deafening cheers. He said, Gentlemen, I appear before you for the second time—(cheers)—to place my services in your hands as the representative of your district. I have been known to you for the last thirty years, and can conscientiously say that I am still—as I have ever appeared to you—a firm and unflinching advocate of your rights. I have been however accused by a small clique—(A voice: "An insignificant one")—of being silent a good part of last session. But, gentlemen, it is little that has been done at all during the last fourteen months, and that merely because we had too many talkers. (Cheers.) I have, however, always voted on the right side. Mr. Hurley then referred to the Land Bill of the Robertson Government, and pointed out many of its defects and evil consequences should it ever become law. He then stated that he was in favour of free selection before or after survey; the latter, however, he was most in favour of, as it gave to every man an opportunity of seeing his own farm, of being certain of its extent and exact position. Under such a bill the lands claimed by adjoining farms would not overlap. The boundaries, roads, towns, and villages, and as a necessary consequence, the churches and schools would be well defined. He would vote for free selection within the settled districts at 20s. per acre, paid in instalments and deferred payments. He was in favour of State-aid to religion; in favour of the National or Denominational system of education in localities where either system was found most practicable, but he would give a decided preference to the Denominational. He would support an extension of railways, particularly to the south; was an advocate for municipalities, and an elective Upper House. He would likewise vote for the abolition of the tea and sugar duty, and he would endeavour to effect a radical change in the railway system—the charges in every instance being too high. (Cheers.) He would likewise vote for the repeal of that most oppressive Act, the Broad Wheel Act. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) The candidate then read several of the clauses of the Robertson Land Bill, and clearly pointed out the ambiguity of the famous 13th clause. He also showed the defects in other clauses, particularly the 18th. Some allusion having been made to Mr Leary (who is also a candidate for the electorate), and who, at one of his meetings, made some remarks concerning Mr. Hurley, which were considered quite out of place, his name was received with groans and hisses.

Mr. NEA: Will you vote for the Synod Bill?

Mr. HURLEY: I will oppose it, or any attempt to make any Church dominant.

This concluded Mr. Hurley's address, which occupied about two hours in delivery; the above being a mere outline.

Mr. BROUGHTON was repeatedly called for, and on coming forward was received with cheers. He said, "Gentlemen, I had determined in my own mind not to address you, but on coming down the country I heard, this evening, of my worthy friend's meeting, and I am happy to have the opportunity of saying a word or two in his behalf. I have not the honour of knowing his slanderer (A voice: "He's only a 'jemmy,' come lately") but I have seen a letter from Lord Monteagle to Mr. Hurley, and in which my friend was addressed in the most complimentary terms—the letter commencing with 'My dear Hurley.' This of itself was a sufficient proof of how his lordship valued the candidate when he was but a young man, and you yourselves have known him over thirty years." (Loud cheers followed this announcement, which lasted for several minutes.)

The usual motions were then submitted, and carried with acclamation, and the meeting separated, after giving three cheers for the Queen, three for Mr. Hurley, and three groans for Mr. Leary.

NOMINATION FOR THE PATERSON.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

THE meeting of electors of the Paterson for the purpose of nominating a representative for that constituency in the Legislative Assembly was held on Thursday at the Courthouse, Paterson. The attendance was very small, scarcely more than thirty persons being present.

The Returning-officer, Mr. Gilbert Cory, commenced the proceedings in the usual manner by reading the writ.

Mr. C. Reynolds then proposed the Hon. W. M. Arnold for re-election. Mr. M Cormack seconded the nomination.

Mr. A. J. Doyle proposed Mr. Edward Druitt as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate. He hoped the electors would overlook his absence, and decide by their votes upon the great question now at issue. Mr. E. G. Cory seconded the nomination.

Mr. Arnold then addressed the electors. He said that in coming before them that day to solicit them by their suffrages to place him again in the position in which they had placed him on five other occasions, he would not say that he had any right to have expected that there would not be any opposition; but he thought that when a gentleman aspired to the position of representative for an electorate such as that—an electorate remarkable not for its extent, or population, but for the position it had occupied in the political history of the colony (for that district was remarkable for the fact that it had never yet sent in men whose future career had not indicated their ability to discharge the duties entrusted to them: first there was Mr. Windeyer, then Mr. Donaldson, then Mr. Cowper, and then there were Mr. Jones, Mr. Gordon, and himself)—when, he said, a person came forward from obscurity—for every one was obscure until he had won a name—as a candidate for the representation of such a place, he ought at least to have had the courtesy to have informed the electors of his intentions. But there were different ways of doing a thing. Different persons had different ways of accomplishing their ends. As was said by a character in the play of the Irish Attorney, there was a way under a gate, in the manner of a weasel; and a way through a gate, in the manner of a dog; and a way over the gate, in the manner of a gentleman. He did not know whether the opposing candidate would get under the gate, or through the gate; but certainly he would not get over. He came in a sneaking suspicious way, at the last moment, hoping to take the electors by surprise, letting them believe that he (Mr. Arnold) would not be opposed, and organising meanwhile a compact party to bring up at the day of voting. But he (Mr. Arnold) would pursue the straightforward course he had always pursued. For "there were straight ways and crooked ways; there were clean ways and dirty ways," and this he would call, as the character in the "Irish Attorney" would say, a damned dirty way. An association had lately been formed in Sydney, and had arrogated to itself the name of the Constitutional Association, and was sending its emissaries over the colony. He did not know whether Mr. Doyle was one of those emissaries; but he was not an elector of the district, his conduct savoured of that assurance for which many young Australians were remarkable, and he came forward under a strong suspicion of having been sent by the Constitutional Association. Not that he (Mr. Arnold) had any objection to this. If the question would thus be put to the test none would be more willing than he to see it; and if he thought that the electors had more sympathy with principles the opposite of his than with his, he would feel that if elected he would be occupying a place he ought not to fill. No test would be more welcome to him. He would proceed to make the statement that it was his intention to have made had no been unopposed. If it should turn out that he did not occupy, did not hold the confidence of the electors, and that Mr. Druitt should procure the position for which he was a candidate, he would not be surprised if some of the gentlemen who were now candidates for squatting districts would regret it, for the next place he would go to would be a squatting district; and he doubted whether a majority of the squatters were in favour of the principles which he anticipated were those of Mr. Druitt from the fact of his having been brought forward to oppose him (Mr. Arnold). It was not long since he had addressed the electors, and he need not therefore allude to general matters, but would confine his remarks to those which had arisen since his election, and to the question upon which the general opinion of the country was now sought. When he had addressed them he had been appointed Secretary for Public Works. As soon as it could possibly be done, the Ministry called Parliament together, for this reason, that by the prolongment of previous sessions it had become almost impossible to pass the estimates for the coming year within the time required by the Constitution Act. They also felt it necessary to do so in fairness to any gentlemen who might be their successors in office, if their policy met with the disapprobation of the Assembly generally. The Parliament was called together without delay; and Mr. Cowper in the Council, and Mr. Robertson in the Assembly, laid before the Legislature the two measures which had been promised—the one for the reconstruction of the Upper House, the other the Land Bill. So little delay was allowed to intervene, that Mr. Robertson brought forward the Land Bill within two or three days—and proceeding to take discussion upon it, the second reading was agreed to without opposition. The Ministry had a right to believe that in conformity with Parliamentary practice, the main propositions of the bill would then be affirmed, or their propriety negatived by the House; and, in speaking for the second reading, he put to the House the propriety of those who dissented from those propositions taking a division, and thus fixing by their votes, the course that each individual member intended to pursue with reference to the measure. But they preferred not to go over the gate in the manner of a gentleman, but to go under, in the manner of a weasel. The great principle was to affirm the right of every colonist to select land without delay or question, at a uniform price—to bring back to the colony generally that state of things which the opponents of the bill had so long enjoyed. He did not know whether the electors remembered the time when Mr Cory, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Beydell, the first settlers in that district, went where they pleased, without even the restrictions the Ministry desired to impose upon the free selectors now, and interrupted the grazing rights of the kangaroos and emus, then the only occupants of the land. It was not necessary then that those who selected land—not at £1 per acre, but for nothing at all, and labour given in—should select land previously prescribed by the Government; but they took what suited themselves. They did not go to land which the Government had by the operation of some influence, clean or otherwise (for dirty influences were at work even in those days) had pointed out; but they selected without any restriction whatever. And he had not heard that any of these evils now predicted had arisen. True, they were respectable persons; but they had no right to arrogate respectability solely to themselves. He had not heard of any of the evils prophesied to arise when humbler individuals were to enter into the same privilege having arisen. He had not heard them accused of cattle-stealing, or of these boundary difficulties, or of overlapping grants, or of the selection of the same land by different persons, though they had no such provision as the bill proposed for the identification of the land taken up. A gentleman could then go and select 2500 acres of land, and after doing so he could go to any other part of the colony if he chose, or to the end of the world, and enjoy the fruits of his enterprise—the profit he had made by taking a voyage across the ocean, and making interest with some Minister of the Crown in the colony who authorised him to go and select what he wanted. But the bill contained provisions which prevented selectors from finding difficulty in determining whether land had been already taken up. They could only take it up by residing upon it and first marking it; they could only take up to the extent of 320 acres, and they must inform the land agent. Mr. Cory would make an admirable land agent, and anticipating all the evils that might arise, would, doubtless, take all possible care to prevent them. (Mr. Cory: "I would take good care to prevent any one going into my land.") There were two conditions for the free selector: he must mark the land, and inform the land agent, giving a description of it; but more than this, he must reside upon it, and he would then take as much care that no one also came on it as Mr. Cory would. The New South Wales settlers were not the men to let any one come on the land they inhabited, they would soon point out to him that if he infringed upon their boundaries possibly unpleasant consequences might result. He did not see how these evils of overlapping selections and not determining where selections had already been made, could arise. There were the registers, and there was the land, and there would be in a short time the improvements the bill required to be made. This settlement, residence, and improvement would, moreover, give value to the lands adjoining the selections, and a stimulus to the colony generally; and in consideration of this the Ministry said the free selector of land up to the extent of 320 acres ought to be allowed to select at £1 per acre, and to occupy without first parting with the means he possessed, which would enable him to live until he got something off the land, and also to make those improvements which the law determined he should make. For this reason they had introduced a provision which he had all along felt himself inclined to insist upon as one of the most important provisions of any land bill that would be beneficial to the country—that the Government should not take all a man's capital and turn him on the land without the means of effecting those improvements that would enable him to turn it to advantage. And when he joined the present administration he told Mr. Robertson that he had one objection to this bill, and he would be glad if he could enter into his (Mr. Arnold's) views on the question of deferred payments; because they would be aware that in none of the land bills previously introduced had the principle of deferred payments been carried further than to allow the purchaser to owe the Government the purchase money for three years. He said that there would be danger in the existence of a large number of persons owing to the Government sums of money which they would have to pay at a fixed period; and considering the difficulties which the agriculturist had to meet, in unfavourable seasons and crops, fluctuations in prices, and other ways, no person would be able to foresee contingencies which might prevent him from fulfilling his engagements. The result would then be either that he must forfeit his land, and be driven to ruin and desperation, or that the number and political power of the class would induce them to combine to repudiate the claims of the Government. He (Mr. Arnold) induced Mr. Robertson to change this provision: to have no compulsory payment at the end of three years; to give the free selector liberty to pay at the end of three years the portion of the purchase money that was still owing, if he desired to have the affair wound up; but if he thought the money was of more value to him, or if his crop failed, or he was unable to pay at the end of that time, he might seek a renewal of his credit, and on paying a shilling in the pound interest defer payment of the balance for another year. And then, again, if he so wished, he could go on for another year; and so on indefinitely. He would show how this system of deferred payments was not open to objection on the ground that the Government would be unable under it to carry on those public works, the expense of which had hitherto been defrayed from the proceeds of the sale of lands. If the Government had a fixed rental coming in yearly, they would have the power to borrow any money they required from capitalists in England at 5 per cent. If they could show that they derived a certain income yearly from these small selectors, they would be able to get what money they required readily enough in England. And what would be the difference in the position of the Government if it obtained a certain rental regularly, sufficient to pay the interest on the money borrowed from the capitalists? It would be simply this. Every individual who settled on the land added to the prosperity of the colony, and participated in the credit; he, in fact, borrowed the money through the Government, from the English capitalist, and paid 5 per cent. interest for it. If they believed that all who thus selected land would combine to repudiate the claims of the Government upon them—if they believed that such a state of principles prevailed throughout the population—all hope of useful legislation was at an end. With what grace could the persons who made this charge assert such an opinion? The selectors would not belong alone to the humbler classes, but would include many persons who came with a little capital, and would be glad to get on a little land of their own, and to retain their money in order to stock that land, and employ labour to make the improvements they would be compelled to make. The system would be of importance as a benefit not only to those who had saved a little money from their earnings, but to all who intended to commence their career as productive colonists. It might not be important to persons of the class to which he supposed Mr. Druitt belonged. They were interested in having no sale of the lands at all, because, holding the large tracts they held, they might hold them for ever if the land were not sold. But they would hold them on terms neither beneficial to themselves nor to the country. So long as the terms of their tenure were uncertain they would refuse to make their land as productive as they otherwise would. Any one who had been on squatting runs would know that many of them were capable of producing ten times the present amount of their produce by the application of enterprise and capital; but enterprise and capital were not applied because the runs were not held under a certain tenure. It was preferable for industrious persons to take up these lands by sale, than that they should thus be held in mere occupation. Whilst persons took up millions of acres with the intention of holding them until they would sell at a price worth having, this system would be extremely distasteful to them, and they would desire to see it rendered impossible to sell the land at all. And it would be found that those who were most opposed to the reduction of the price of pastoral land would be in the class of squatters. It was evidently better to hold land at half a farthing an acre rental than to buy it at 5s. an acre; half a farthing was to interest on 5s. in this colony. It was in ignorance that some people in the towns said, let us get our land for agriculture at £1 per acre, and leave any other lands alone. But the great bulk of the land of the colony would never sell at £1 per acre. Who would give that price for the land on the hills in that district; for the land on Mount Johnson for instance? But there were vast quantities of land of that sort that would be purchased if it could be got at a price that would pay, by persons who were anxious to buy good land at £1 per acre. They would like to have back runs. The time was coming when all the small settlers would have small flocks of sheep. There were already small flocks kept in that district by men who he knew were not the men to carry on any speculation that did not pay. He believed that the small settlers would begin by selecting forty acres, would improve them, derive enough to buy a back run, and have small flocks, which their children could look after, so that in the event of their crops failing, they need not be reduced to distress. For this reason he considered it very desirable and important to persons beginning life as settlers, that there should be a reduction in the price, not of agricultural lands, for they were worth £1 an acre, but of those lands which would never be fit for agricultural occupation. On the banks of the rivers there were narrow strips of land for which no one would object to pay £1 an acre; but after taking up a certain quantity of that it would not serve the settler's purpose to go on increasing his land at that price. And the squatters as they went further into the interior, would, though they would not obtain so large profits as at present, still carry on with profit, as it was desirable that they should. He was not opposed to the squatting system when confined within due limits, when limited to the occupation of land not required for some more valuable purpose, such as agriculture, or an improved system of pastoral carried on by the construction of dams, the sawing of artificial grasses, and other means. When required for such purposes the lands ought to be given up. His objection to the squatting system was that when it began it was introduced as a temporary system; but as the interest became powerful by wealth, numbers, and the association of the merchants, the squatters' agents, it had become able to resist aggression upon those lands which were never intended to have been permanently settled upon by the squatters. The squatters had themselves had the right of purchasing on these lands; they had from the beginning had the right of free selection before survey. (Mr. Doyle: There was no one on the land then besides the kangaroos and emus.) And he said now there was no one on the land besides the kangaroos and emus and squatters. They (the Ministry) had no sympathy with the squatters who got rich, not by raising pastoral produce, but by jobbing in stations; they were of no more value to the colony than the kangaroos and emus. But a squatter who took up a station, raised pastoral produce, brought up his family there, and created around him the evidence of high civilisation, was a very different man from those to whom he had alluded. And were such men opposed to free selection? Not a bit of it. They would look upon the distribution of the land they held amongst industrious occupiers and producers as a boon to themselves; and so long as they had the same right of free selection, they would not impute to themselves the discomplisment that where others were willing to come and settle down they could not make a living. They would have the first pick. They would be able under the bill to go and take what they liked but the reserves at £1 per acre, or if the land were unfit for agriculture, to have it put up at auction at 5s. an acre. And they would avail themselves of this privilege of taking up freeholds, and from those freeholds they would raise larger quantities of wool and fat meat. Let them look for instance at Tomal, and see what it produced in a state of nature or in the hands of persons who had not sufficient means or knowledge of their business; let them compare the little that was done there with what Mr. Reynolds had been able to effect. Apart from the portion used for agriculture, it kept ten times the stock it was able to keep before. Who would tell him that pastoral land was able to raise a certain quantity of produce and no more, do what they would with it? He knew to the contrary; he saw in every direction evidence to the contrary. By forming dams, by sowing artificial grasses, and by other means involving but little expense, the pastoral capabilities of the land could be immensely increased. But these improvements would never be effected by persons who had not a permanent interest in the land. They would not get yearly tenants to do it; but if they gave them the means of purchasing, he ventured to say that they would produce all the improvements he anticipated to result from selling pastoral land at a reduced price. If the electors thought he was wrong in his views as to the reduction of the price of mere pastoral lands to 5s. an acre, they might vote against him; but they ought to know his views upon the point. The question upon which the Assembly was dissolved was the question of free selection; and even supposing that the Assembly refused to insert a provision in the bill for the reduction of the price of pastoral land to 5s. an acre, the Ministry would not think themselves obliged on that ground to abandon the bill. They had seen enough to be aware of the necessity to take reform where they could get it. And though Mr. Robertson, as the introducer of the principle of free selection, and the framer of the bill, thought that principle of too great importance to admit of the smallest concession, they would take concession, if any must be made, in the clause for the reduction of the price of pastoral land. He was aware that the proposal was unpopular in the towns; but he believed that this was for want of an understanding of the bearing of the question. The impression was that large capitalists would purchase vast blocks of land, and wait until the tide of population rendered it valuable, to re-sell at a high price. But this would be impossible. The Government had provided that no land having frontage to a river or watercourse, or that was set for agricultural purposes, should be sold at less than £1 per acre. He need say no more on this subject. Their own observation of the course of events in the Assembly would enable them to appreciate the motives that led the Opposition to pursue the course they took. Some wished to frustrate the bill, but, knowing the unpopularity they would gain by opposing free selection, they said they would give the people free selection, and would give them the land for nothing, without such conditions as those contained in the bill. But they would restrict their free selection to lands that had long been open to purchase, and that had not been purchased; and they knew well enough that there were so few holding the opinion they professed that they would never be able to carry it, whilst they could, in conjunction with others, prevent the Government from giving free selection with conditions. It was not the difference between paying nothing for the land, and paying five per cent. of the price of £1 an acre for it, that was to be considered. Every one knew that money had to be expended in improving land before it could be made available for agriculture. It had to be fenced, cleared, ploughed, and sown; and the crop had to be reaped, threshed, and taken to market. The question, then, was not whether a man should pay £1 an acre or nothing, but whether he should pay £1 an acre or nothing in addition to the cost of preparing the land. The cost of preparing the land could not be set down at less than £15 an acre, so that the only difference was whether a man should pay £15 5s. (the 5s. being the deposit) or £15 per acre. The squatting party, having refused to take his advice upon the second reading of the bill, nibbled like rats at the foundations of it, knowing that when they were destroyed the whole building would come toppling down. The first amendment they made was an alteration in the clause which made available for free selection all lands taken up since the issue of the proclamation to the effect that no leases would be granted except subject to such conditions as the Legislature might impose. They placed those lands in the same position as the lands previously leased. The Government put up with this: it was only one rattlebe; and they stood it until the 13th clause—the BETE NOIRE of the squatters—was arrived at. The Opposition did not even then take the course of voting that the clause be struck out; but they put in the words "after survey." What was the difference which the introduction of these words made? It was this: Whether a man should be entitled to select the land that suited him, or whether he should depute it to the Government, that knew nothing of individual requirements, to determine for him. They knew the influences that were brought to bear upon Government surveyors, and how it came about that land was surveyed by them that would be worth nothing at a gift. There had been a difference of opinion as to whether the Government were justified in refusing to go on with the bill after this amendment had been made. Mr. Martin said that the whole difference was about two words. But this amendment rendered obvious what the spirit of the squatters was—to prevent the land suitable for agricultural purposes from being surveyed, and as they could not be taken up until after survey, they would not be taken up at all. It appeared to them useless to delay any further, or to attempt to go on with the bill. The opposition said they were willing to support a measure that would be agreeable to Parliament, and, though it could not suit everybody, would suit the very respectable persons whom they supported, and that if the Ministry would go on, they should be kept in their places until the clamourers had forgotten their cry, and spent their money. It was a tempting offer, from the influential party that was in the majority; but it was not tempting when it was considered that the principle of those who made it was self-interest; and to have proceeded under such circumstances with a bill with which each member of the Ministry had previously expressed his dissatisfaction, would have been a dereliction of duty, would have forfeited for them the confidence of the people, and would have covered their names with eternal disgrace; and they felt it their duty to ask the opinion of the people upon the question. With reference to another question, the reconstruction of the Upper House, it had been alleged that the Ministry had introduced the measure into the Upper House, knowing, as they ought to have known, that the Council would not pass a measure interfering with the constitution of their own body. Supposing that they did know this; having pledged themselves to bring forward a measure for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council, and knowing that the whole country was in favour of the abolition of nominee-ism, it was necessary that they should introduce the bill in one House, and that it should afterwards pass into the other. If they had introduced it into the Assembly, would that have recommended it to the assent of the Council? The Council would have said—"We do not object to consider a measure to which all the country is favourable, but we do object to taking the opinion of the other branch of the Legislature before our own has been asked." The course adopted throughout the world where free institutions existed was to initiate reforms in any institution in the branch which was to be reformed. He would not hesitate to say that it was impossible

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

Duncan Dunbar, ship, 1400 tons, Captain H. Neatby, from Plymouth 7th September. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. R. Towns, family, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Cleeve, Masters Cleeve (2), Miss Cleeve and servant, Mr. Cheeks, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and Son, Mr. and Mrs. Lavender and servant, Mrs. Barnett, family and servant, Mrs. Guthrie and family, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Eldred, Mrs. Chritchly, Miss Redhall, Mrs. Mastanyr, Miss Mann, Miss Edwards, Miss Barnett, Misses Larmers (3), Miss Coombes, Messrs. Towns, Adamson, Thomson, Twait, Seth, Cassalls, and three in the steerage. For New Zealand—Dr. and Mrs. M'Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Sclandins, Miss Conner, Messrs. Dawson, Goldney, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co., agents.

Don Juan, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Darby, from Moreton Bay 4th instant. Passengers—Mr. Coulson, and 2 in the steerage. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Abbey, schooner, 98 tons, Captain Crockett, from Melbourne 30th ultimo. Captain, agent.

DECEMBER 9.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Dougherty and family, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Mylrea, Master Gunnson, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Wilson, Swarbarker, M'Donald, Ashworth, Taylor, Jackson, Young, Tomkin, E. Wilson, Taylor, Moses, Dawson, Egan, Moriarty, Swain, and 57 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Emily Hort, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Castle, from Port Curtis 4th instant. Lotze and Larnach, agents.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 8.

Lady Denison, for Launceston.
Brilliant, for Melbourne.
Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

DECEMBER 9.

Juverna, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Otago, for Brisbane; Alt Mecklenburgh, for Hongkong; Wanderer, for Melbourne; Isle of France, for Petropaulovski.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 8.

Isle of France, barque, 512 tons, Captain Ashmore, for Petropaulowski. Passengers—Messrs. J. C. Thompson, J. B. Thompson, W. Wheelan, C. Foster, Master W. Foster.

Juverna, barque, 282 tons, Captain May, for New Caledonia. Passenger—Captain Burnes.

Wanderer, brig, 140 tons, Captain Smith, for Melbourne. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Dowing, and 1 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 8.

John Mitchell, from Brisbane Water, with 600 baskets shells; Zone, H. M. Warfield, and Margaret Elizabeth, and Little Pet, from Newcastle, with 492 tons coal, 300 bags bran; Tiger, from Bellambi, with 90 tons coal; Nora Creina (s.), and Mimosa (s.), from Wollongong, with 360 bags butter, 145 bags potatoes, 13 boxes eggs, 30 bags bran, 62 pigs, 20 calves, 3 coops poultry, 40 bundles grass; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 44 bales wool, 95 bales hay, 25 bags potatoes, 40 bags onions, 25 bags maize, 6 coops poultry, 156 sheep, 1 cow, 5 calves, 3 horses; Illislong (s.), from Morpeth, with 89 bales wool, 3 bundles skins, 81 bales hay, 8 bags potatoes, 7 packages bacon, 6 boxes eggs, 10 bags maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 8.

Daring, for Nambucka; John Mitchell, for Broken Bay; Blue Jacket, for Macleay River; Unity, for Morpeth; Scotia, for Newcastle; William and Betsy, for the Hawkesbury; Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Gazelle, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

Duncan Dunbar, from London: 40 hogsheads, 95 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 6 hogsheads, Levicks and Piper; 1 package, E. D. Fenwick; 1 package, T. Fisher; 3 packages, W. Soole; 220 packages, Saunders and Co.; 1 package, Allan, Street, and Norton; 100 hogsheads, 424 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 120 hogsheads, W. Long; 100 quarter-casks, 176 casks, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 package, J. G. Ross; 1 package, W. M'Donald; 81 tierces, 30 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 25 packages, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 1 package, W. S. M'Leay; 10 packages, Tucker and Co.; 15 packages, Harrison and Attwood; 17 packages, E. and A. Smith; 2 packages, A. Douglas; 40 packages, D. Holborough; 10 packages, F. Perks; 7 packages, R. Binnie; 1 package, T. E. Archer; 4 packages, Flavelle, Brothers; 24 packages, E. W. Paul; 11 packages, W. H. Eldred; 1 package, E. D. Thompson; 396 packages 36 trunks, E. Vickery; 2 packages, W. H. Paling; 7 packages, H. Dayrell; 9 packages, J. Brush; 6 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell; 1 package, Stewart; 1 package, Gooch; 49 packages, Saddington and Sons; 4 horses, 4 dogs, 14 packages, I. K. Cleeve; 1 package, Miss Fox; 46 packages, J. Hill, jun.; 1 package, A. Clerk; 2 packages, Dr. Moore; 1 package, J. Simmons; 16 packages, Woodriff; 350 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 177 packages, R. Moss and Co.; 1 package, H. Schlisky; 27 packages, Graham, Binney, and Co.; 7 packages, Dawson and Thompson; 65 packages, T. B. Hall; 33 packages, Hall and Alderson; 77 packages, 16 sheep, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 28 packages, J. Keep; 50 hogsheads, A. Thompson; 5 packages, H. C. Brooks; 7 packages, E. B. Hamel; 176 packages, Danger, Gilchrist, and Co.; 10 packages, H. Burke; 17 packages, A. Moore and Co.; 500 cases, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 packages, H. B. Piddington; 8 packages, Levicks and Piper; 150 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 packages, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, Campbell and Co.; 33 packages, Keep and Parsons; 15 tons 100 bags salt, 1994 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 107 packages, J. and A. B. Power; 3 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 3 packages, J. Riley; 2 packages, D. F. de Lusarda; 1 package, S. Davis; 278 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 9 packages, J. T. M'Donald; 21 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 1 package, Bank of New South Wales; 75 packages, Captain Williams; 1 package, Holden and M'Carthy; 16 packages, A. Todd and Co.; 3 horses, Seeth; 3 bulls, Chester; 1364 packages, Order.

Don Juan, from Moreton Bay: 98 cases brandy, 63 bales wool, 896 hides, 1645 horns, 40 chests tea, 1½ tons bones, 200 casks beef, Order.

Abbey, from Melbourne: 1157 bags sugar, Order.

Emily Hort, from Port Curtis: 46 bales wool, 8 hides, How, Walker, and Co.; 46 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 37 bales wool, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 1 bale wool, 7 hides, Frith and Payton; 22 hides, 3 bundles skins, Mort and Co.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 50 barrels almonds, 107 packages China goods, 57 kegs paint, 50 casks currants, 50 cases chicory, 35 rolls lead, 4 casks coffee, 84 bundles guttering, 56 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

Isle of France, for Petropaulowski: 26 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

Wanderer, for Melbourne: 531 bags maize, 2 cases wine, H. H. Beauchamp; 300 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 30 logs timber, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

Juverna, for New Caledonia: 2 quarter-casks wine, O. Sheridan; 10 casks beans, 40 cases brandy, Tandey, Muller, and Co.; 532 boards, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 3 cases wine, 10 packages missionary stores, D. N. Joubert; 110 tons coal, Captain Burns; 112 firkins butter, 108 tierces beef, 52 boxes 8 three-quarter boxes 1 case tobacco, C. Smith; 10 drums oil, 5 kegs paint, 5 cases glass, 1 case fancy goods, 2 cases hardware, 1 bundle brooms, 1 bundle leather, 3 boxes fruit, Solmitz and Co.

Eagle (s.), for Rockhampton, 1 keg tobacco, 6 chests tea, 55 bags flour, 1 trunk boots, 8 bags salt, 1 keg rum, 2 bags sugar, 38 packages oil stores, 8 packages, J. Mort and Co.; 63 bags sugar, W. E. Day; 5 cases oil stores, 3 bags potatoes, 1 bale bacon, 1 package tea, 1 cask brandy, J. B. Rundle; 1 quarter-cask wine, 1 hogshead brandy, 5 cases genevr, 3 cases gin, G. Moss; 1 half tierce tobacco, N. Giffard; 1 quarter-cask brandy, E. Vermonth; 1 package rum, W. Gleadon; 10 cases gin, 6 packages oil stores, E. Chapman and Co.; 1 case, 1 package boots, 2 cases oil stores, 4 cases ironmongery, 4 chests tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 60 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 2 cases champagne, 3 bags sugar, 1 cask glass, 4 packages oil stores, 8 cases beer, 1 hogshead ale, D. Cohen and Co.; 29 bags, 1 cask sugar, 2 chests tea, J. Fraser and Co.; 27 mats sugar, 4 chests tea, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 1 parcel pistols, H. Challiner; 1 hogshead ale, J. Demesoh; 6 casks mineral water, 4 casks soda water, W. G. Hawtrey; 13 casks beer, 6 casks hardware, 2 cases oil stores, 1 case drapery, 1 case glassware, 6 barrels bread, 2 packages, Solmitz and Co.; 3 trunks boots, 1 case grindery, Saddington and Sons; 4 packages drapery, Petersen, Boeson, and Co.; 2 cases hardware, 1 case glassware, 17 packages oil stores, 3 trunks boots, 2 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 33 bags salt, 4 boilers, 5 packages oil stores, Raymond and Co.; 8 kegs nails, 12 drums oil, 3 packages hardware, 1 case glass, 1 pump, J. Keep; 80 bags flour, T. Lord; 1 package, A.S.N. Co.; 1 bale, Rossiter and Co.; 2 packages, D. Jones; 5 bags potatoes, J. Duffin; 3 packages, Fisher; 1 bags salt, 1 cases oil stores, 2 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 3 packages, Gilchrist; 1 package, horticulturist; 1 case, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 42 bags potatoes, 2 packages, Doheney; 1 case plants, Sir Charles Nicholson; 11 packages, A. Moore; 1 case, J. Moore; 1 case coin, £300, 1 package, Joint Stock Bank; 2 packages, J. Starkey; 1 bale corks, Billiott, Brockett, and Co.; 4 horses, D. Gunn; 3 kegs butter, T. Allen; 2 packages saddlery, 2 cases, Tucker and Co.; 2 packages, Wilkinson; 1 package, Hobson and Whiting; 1 package, Ferris and Son; 3 packages brooms, M'Mahon; 4 cases syrup, 2 cases bitters, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case, J. Tucker; 1 case, Monro; 1 package, Holdsworth; 1 bale, Kabel; 1 cask porter, J. Watkins; 3 packages butter, T. Allen; 1 package, How, Walker, and Co.; 1 case boots, Pringle; 2 cases glass, Laverier, Curcier, and Co.; 1 package, Isely; 1 dray, Jolly; 10 packages ironmongery, C. Scott and Co.; 10 bags flour, T. Barker and Co.; 2 packages, J. Caldwell; 1 package tea, 1 bag sugar, 3 casts, drugs, Foss, Son, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Alt Mecklenburgh, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), on Tuesday, 5.30 p.m.

FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—By the Dart, on Tuesday at 6 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Urara (s.), on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 8.—Wave, from Circular Head; Lady Bird, from Portland; Mount Alexander, from Warrnambool.

DEPARTURES.

December 7.—Kron Prinz, for Guam; Idule, for London; Union, for Callao; Lizzie Spalding, for Otago; Harriet Nathan, for Hobart Town; Heather Bell, for Newcastle; Calliender, for the Richmond; Tasmania (s.), for Sydney; Melbourne, for Warrnambool.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 8, 9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, N. by E., very fine.
Albury, N.E., ditto ditto.
Kiandra, N.E., ditto ditto.
Gundagai, N.E., ditto ditto.
Yass, S.E., clear.
Goulburn, N., fine.
Newcastle, E.N.E., fine, clear.

STATE OF THE LINES:

Intercolonial, communication perfect.		
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Southern	"	"
Adelaide	"	"
Tasmania	"	interrupted.

THE DUNCAN DUNBAR.—This noble vessel came to anchor on Saturday afternoon, after a prosperous passage of ninety-one days from Plymouth. The time has been considerably increased from her detention since making the land. She has been fourteen days on this coast, and was off Cape Piller for seven days during a violent N.N.E. gale. The equator was crossed on the twenty-seventh day out, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the fifty-first day. In congratulating Captain Neatby on his safe arrival, we have also to welcome a number of old colonists who have availed themselves of the opportunity of again visiting Sydney. The voyage has been a truly pleasant one; no casualties of any kind having occurred. As usual, a large quantity of live stock of all kinds has arrived by her, all in splendid condition, consisting of 3 horses, 4 dogs, 3 pigs, wild rabbits, fancy fowls of all kinds for Mr. Cheeve; 5 horses, Mr. Leath; 3 bulls, and a quantity of fancy poultry, Mr. Cheeks; 15 very valuable cows, 1 ram, 4 lambs, Mr. K. Salting; some pigs, Mr. R. H. Tooth; 1 cow, Captain Towns; cow and calf, Mr. G. Hill; also, 12 cases of plants, birds, and fish. Mr. Cheeve lost a very valuable steeple chaser, which died from natural causes; the only loss during the passage. No vessels have been spoken.

COTTON-HOUSE.—Entered outwards: December 8th. Maria, brig, 186 tons, Captain Anderson, for Adelaide; Telegraph (s.), 70 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane; Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, for Wide Bay.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, with a moderate easterly breeze and fine; 7th, 4.30 a.m., rounded the Promontory; 8, passed the City of Sydney—fresh N.E. wind throughout. 8th, 0.30 a.m., rounded Cape Howe; 4 a.m., landed 4 passengers at Eden, and embarked 13—light northerly breeze and fine. 9th, the same weather continuing, and at 2.45 a.m. entered Sydney Heads.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—The labours of the committee were brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, on which occasion the members had a scratch pair-oar match, among the following boats:—Gaydon, pulled by Messrs. Strickland and Woolnough; Mr. Gaydon, coxswain. Pomona, Messrs. Spencer and M'Kechnan, Mr. Church, coxswain. Flying Cloud, Messrs. Blyth and Corcorane, Dr. Evans coxswain; and the Arrow, Messrs. Buchanan and Bunbury, Mr. Reynolds coxswain. Much amusement was occasioned by this race, which terminated as follows:—Flying Cloud, 1st; Pomona, 2nd; Arrow, 3d; and Gaydon, 4th. The gig race for youths, which had been advertised to come off again was postponed, the parties not making an appearance—there were, however, several other private matches, forming a very nice afternoon's amusement.

The City of Sydney arrived at Melbourne, at half-past 11 on Friday night.

Export of coal by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company at Newcastle for the week ending 7th December:—

Sydney	.....	.....	923 tons
Adelaide	.....	.....	603
Steamers	.....	.....	118
Total	.....	.....	1644 tons

Export of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, for the week ending 7th of December:—

Sydney	.....	.....	421 tons
Melbourne	.....	.....	1651
Tasmania	.....	.....	160
Foreign ports	.....	.....	291
Steamers	.....	.....	79
Total	.....	.....	2543 tons

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

December 7.—Montmorency, ship, 668 tons, Mitchell, from Queensland.

DEPARTURES.

December 7.—Yarra, schooner, Finlayson, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coals.
December 8.—Valiant, brig, Brodie, for Melbourne, with 220 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 7.—Rainbow, steamer.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 30.—Dunedin, Marina, Ellen, Bright Planet, from Newcastle; Spray, Golden Eagle, Mimmie Dyke, Callender, Jenny Dove, from Sydney.
December 1.—Fair Tasmanian, William Buchanan, Eliza Goddard, Esperanza, Wave, from Newcastle; Golden Spring, from Sydney; What Cheer, Locket, from San Francisco; Gazelle, from Foo Chow.
December 2.—Northern Light, Squaw, Firefly, from Newcastle.
December 4.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Pekin, from Amsterdam; Jennie Oswald, from Newcastle.

Departures

November 29.—Matador, for Newcastle.
November 30.—Harp, for Newcastle.
December 1.—Hebe, for London; Camilla, for Guam; Venture, for Sydney.
December 3.—Windhover, for Sydney.
December 4.—Harriet Hope, Athol, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

December 1.—Windhover, 207 tons, M'Gregor, for Sydney. Cargo: 100 tons salt, 16 packages.
December 5.—Calliendar, 138 tons, Gerrard, from Sydney, in ballast.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE BAY.—During Wednesday night a fatal accident occurred alongside the storeship Exchange, now moored in Hobson's Bay. It appears that Captain Walter Knox, who was staying on board that vessel, on a visit to her master, had occasion to go to the ship's head, when, not returning, search was instituted, and it is supposed he must have fallen overboard. The crew immediately commenced to drag for the body, which was recovered early yesterday morning, and conveyed to the morgue at Sandridge to await an inquest. The deceased was well known in the Bay as having charge of the powder-hulk for some years under the Government, and only resigned his appointment a few months since. He was awaiting a passage to England.—Argus, 29th November.

On Thursday last, as the schooner Spray was coming through Port Phillip Heads, a portion of a wreck was picked up. It consists of part of the stern taffrail with shocks, as belonging to a schooner of from 60 to 80 tons. It appears to have been but a very little time in the water.—Argus, December 1.

Early on Saturday morning, as the ship Merlin was beating down the bay, she was struck by a heavy squall, which carried away her foremast, jibboom, and maintopgallant mast. She has returned to Hobson's Bay for repairs. During the same squall, the American ships Rising Sun and Union sustained damage. Some of the coasters had some of their sails blown away.—Argus, December 3rd.

A barque, supposed to be the Launceston, is aground on the east side of the west channel. Wind strong, weather cloudy, and heavy sea outside the Heads.—Argus, December 4th.

The barque Jeannie Oswald, when off Wilson's Promontory, encountered a heavy westerly gale, during which she lost jibboom and foretopgallant mast. She arrived in Hobson's Bay yesterday afternoon.—Argus, December 5th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GLENELG JETTY LIGHT, ST. VINCENT'S GULF.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st December, 1860, a green light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise at the outer end of the Glenelg Jetty, in latitude 34 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds south, longitude 138 degrees 33 minutes east, in lieu of the red and white lights hitherto shown on the departure and arrival of the English branch mail steamships.

The light stands 19 feet above high-water mark, and will be see about six miles in clear weather. The light exhibits itself in all directions included in the arc of the sea horizon.

Vessels anchoring off the Glenelg Jetty should bring the light to bear E. by N., and bring up in not less than five (5) fathoms.

Coasters may approach the end of the jetty very closely; but care should be taken to avoid a shoalpatch on an oyster bank lying about a mile to the southward of the township.

Ten and a-half feet will be found at the end of the jetty at low water springs; the rise and fall is eight (8) feet; high water, full and change, four hours.

B. DOUGLASS,
President of the Marine Board, South Australia.

Marine Board Office, Port Adelaide,
South Australia, November 21, 1860.

PORTLAND.

ARRIVAL.

November 29.—Frances Henty, from London.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

November 30.—Herrman, and Theodore, from London.
December 1.—Sehah Gehan, from Plymouth with emigrants; Content, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

November 30.—Tubal Cain, for London.

MARINE INSURANCE.—PERUVIAN SHIP J. P. C.—The Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce, sitting as a tribunal, has recently decided a case of Marine Insurance, brought by Messrs. Huth, Gruning, and Co., as agents of a party in Lima, against the Valparaiso underwriters, on account of the shipwreck of the Peruvian barque, J. P. C., laden with guano, on her voyage from the Chincha Islands to China. The underwriters refused to pay, on the ground that the ship, having foundered on account of a leak, three days after leaving port, and without experiencing any stress of weather or accident, it was evident that the vessel was not seaworthy, and, therefore, the insurance ought to be considered void. The cause was decided against the underwriters.—Il Mercurio.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO MR. THOMSON,
Spirit of the North, December 7th.

SIR,—At the close of our long and tedious voyage from England, we, the undersigned, passengers, have much pleasure in expressing our sincere gratitude to you for your good attention and diligence with which you have performed the duties of chief steward of the above ship.

Rev. Adam Gordon	Allan Strange
Mrs. Gordon	Thomas Nelson
Mary Gordon	John Webb
William Gordon	John Evered
Jessie Gordon	Henry Hawkins
Arthur Preston	James Potter.
Charles Strange	

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

Archery goods, 3 cases	£40	Hatchets, 3 cases	£10
Apparel, 1 case	10	Hats, 16 cases	700
Barcoon juice, 2 cases	25	Hardware, 10 packages	430
Bine, 2 cases	70	Mercantile, 30 bales	200
Beef, 6 casks	18	Millinery, 1 case	10
Bottles, 2 cases	6	Paper, 55 bales	650
Bags, 60 bales	20	Plaistaru, 7 cases	100
Boots, 103 trunks	2010	Photographic material, 3 cases	200
Brandy, 17 hogsheads	540	Pipes, 1 case	23
Beer, 1 hogshead	5	Rope, 36 coils	150
Bran, 105 bags	20	Slops, 7 cases	490
Candles, 600 cases	785	Spirits, 4 cases	192
Champagne, 56 cases	75	Saddlery, 35 packets	2000
Crockery, 1 crate	19	Shop fronts, 13 cases	1000
Canvas, 5 bales	150	Sugar, 200 tons	4000
Cement, 350 barrels	300	Sash weights, 700	45
Clothing, 6 cases	200	Stationery, 2 cases	100
Drapery, 150 packages	8950	Tiles, 3 cases	30
Effects, 3 cases	24	Tallow, 18 casks	150
Fish, 4 packages	50	Wool, 96 bales	4372
Fancy Goods, 1 case	30	Woollens, 1 case	40
Flour, 420 tons	7640	Walnuts, 440 bags	500
Gloves, 1 case	400		

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 8.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon	N.E.	Strong, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
Dec. 9.	6.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and clear.
	3 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

MR. EAGAR FOR THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.—A large public meeting of the electors of the Glebe and Balmain Hamlets was held on Saturday evening, at Mr. Delohunty's Inn, the Friend-in-Hand, Cooper-street, Glebe, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Eagar was in attendance, and addressed the electors at a considerable length. He was listened to with deep attention by all present, with the exception of one individual, whose unreasonable interruptions were put an end to by a main body of the meeting, which, in order to keep order and to hear the candidate, placed Mr. Storey in the chair shortly after the commencement of Mr. Eagar's address. Mr. Eagar pointed out the special claims he had upon the electors of the Glebe as contrasted with those of the two opposing candidates, denying that he was (as had been insinuated) the nominee of any association, explaining the direct bearing of his parliamentary career, and reminding them he had resided in the Glebe amongst them for the last thirteen years. He also entered into an exposition of the 13th clause of Mr. Robertson's Bill, and pointed out what he considered to be the defects of that measure—taking occasion to compare its provisions, with those of the Land Bill brought forward by the Government, with which he had been himself connected. His opinions appeared to coincide with the political sentiments of the majority of those present.

NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the Newtown electors was held on Friday night, at Mr. Wilmoe's, Belfast Arms, Bounds Road, for the purpose of hearing Mr. S. C. Brown. The room was filled and the candidate gave an explanation of his political views. The motion that Mr. S. C. Brown is a fit and proper person, &c., was moved by Mr. William M'Donald, and seconded by Mr. Whitfield.

DIARY.

SUBMARINES TO THIS DAY PUBLICATION.

1860. December.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises.	MOON Sets.
10	MONDAY	4 54	7 6	6 19	6 45

MOON.—New, 12th instant, 10h. 52m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860.

THE slaughter made among the aldermen by the recent elections shows that even civic honours are of brief duration, and that those who have served the city well, raise up rather competitors than friends. The only persons remaining aldermen under the new elections are MESSRS. WATSON, SUTTON, and SUTHERLAND: the candidates rejected are MESSRS. MURPHY, CURTIS, and BROUGHTON: the rest retired. We do not know that anyone can complain that a trust passes in rotation from hand to hand. For this purpose vacancies are sufficient without defeats. It has, however, been customary among Englishmen to continue those who have devoted their earnest attention to their duties. Those who have watched over the funds of their constituents—who have performed the offices for which they were designated—commonly receive the recognition of reappointment. The aldermen who are just about to hand over the Government of the city to their successors have the high honour of redeeming the Municipal Government from its reproach.

It is currently reported that the opposition to some of these gentlemen has resulted from an unwillingness on their part to sanction contracts subservient to private interest, and to tolerate abuses which it is necessary for the health and prosperity of the city should be put down. The causes of rivalry and enmity within the wards of the city must necessarily be obscure and personal, and it is not at all improbable that to be rejected would imply integrity and public spirit of a very estimable kind. We are informed too, that some of the aldermen who have just lost their seats have suffered from their reliance upon the support of their constituents. They have undervalued the effect of canvass—of persuasion, and of—*beer*. We fear that no man can hope to stand against active and envenomed opposition unless he meet it by combination equally compact, and by efforts equally persevering. Thus, to the surprise of all who may have estimated his chance by his services and by his known integrity, he will find himself excluded. We have nothing whatever to imply against the gentlemen who were appointed to succeed the present aldermen. They will be equally intelligent and equally faithful. It will be required, however, that all their proceedings should be conducted in the most undisguised manner and unveiled to public observation.

There are some duties which the City Council ought to perform which of course expose them to obloquy, and often endanger the popularity of individual members. We want some overriding authority that can step in and prohibit the toleration of nuisances, and compel the Corporation to act where the object of the law might otherwise be frustrated—such power as our readers are aware exists in England, and has been attended with the most beneficial result. None are more interested in these matters than the poorer classes. We should not, with such an overriding power in vigorous exercise, see those miserable accommodations which disgust both decency and civilization. The London Board, in such cases, sends down its commissioner with authority. The neglected sanitary improvements are estimated. If the civic body declines to make them, they are made for them, and become a charge upon the citizens, who are liable to pay the amount. Thus a city is protected from those sinister influences which permit abuses because they are profitable, and the public health and morals from compromises which are dishonorable as they mischievous.

We observe that great division of opinion exists with respect to the allowance to the new MAYOR, in virtue of his office. Is it intended that he should be paid for his time, or that he should be merely reimbursed for his expenses? That is the question. It can hardly be doubted that the salary paid heretofore is not in excess of the demand of the office if both time and expenditure are to be taken into account. Nothing is gained by parsimony. At the same time, the circumstances of the city do not justify any extravagance. If the aldermen would come to the resolution that there shall be no official dinners during the ensuing year at the expense of the Mayor, they might fairly reduce the income; but no man can be expected long to bear the cost of civic pomp and pudding. Those who are not paid in meal will think it right that they should be paid in malt; and the universal result of insufficient salaries to public officers, whether under despotisms and democracies, is the taking of bribes and the toleration of embezzlement. There are men, doubtless, whose avarice would lead them into corruption, whatever might be their pay, but light pay seems to establish a sort of right to unavowed profits.

Municipal institutions, we hope will be found useful in preparing for the superior functions of legislation. We have not to dread the bad intentions of men, so much as their ignorance. The uniform result of office upon all persons, is to moderate their opinions. Much that they have ascribed to malversation, they find results from inevitable necessity. Their failures render them more considerate in judging of the short-comings of their neighbours. Their observation sharpens their power to distinguish between the inevitable losses and wilful frauds; and trained to express themselves with some precision they learn the restraints requisite in debate. It is a good thing when there are gradations in political life, and when men can point to their services in inferior trusts as a just claim to be confided with a higher.

We have to recognise the constant willingness of the aldermen now quitting office to afford every information we might desire to obtain, and especially we have to acknowledge in the conduct of the MAYOR undoubted claims to the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens. He will retire from civic life after having done good service throughout a very difficult administration.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. Dalgleish took place on Saturday night, at the Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the candidate was warmly cheered throughout a long address.—Mr. J. G. White met his supporters at the Black Dog, Gloucester-street, on Saturday evening. The meeting was a very crowded one. The candidate delivered a long and somewhat excited address, which, however, was cordially received by the meeting.—Mr. Love met the electors at the Lord Nelson on Saturday night. The meeting was a crowded one. Mr. Love addressed the meeting in a speech in favour of free selection, against State-aid and the Synod Bill, and taxation on the necessaries of life. His address seemed to give entire satisfaction to the meeting.

THE FAR NORTH.—A map of the new pastoral district of Kennedy, which is now proclaimed open by the Government of Queensland, has just been published by Messrs. Sherriff and Downing, and will, doubtless, afford a subject for contemplative study to many squatters northwards bent. It does not, unfortunately, contain the course of the Burdekin, as now determined by Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Smith, but that may be easily supplied, from the description and the chart given in the pamphlet recently published by the Government. Maps of Australia soon get antiquated, and a few years hence we shall look to see another map of the Kennedy district, covered with stations.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KIANDRA.

Saturday, 4·28 a.m.

THE escort left with 1002 ozs. gold.

Crackenback is again being talked about, payable gold having been got in the river. A few are leaving here to-day for there.

The weather continues fine. A small nugget weighing about fourteen ounces was yesterday taken from the same claim as the large nugget a few days back.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

Saturday, 9 p.m.

A tremendous meeting of the friends of Mr. John Leary, has been held at the Court-house. Upwards of 200 people were present, who gave enthusiastic applause to Mr. Leary's speech, which occupied two hours in delivery. Only six hands were held up for Mr. Hurley, and a forest of hands for Mr. Leary, whose success is confidently held by many to be beyond doubt.

NEWCASTLE.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

The polling for a member to represent the county of Northumberland, came off to-day. The Returning-officer gave out the following as the result of the poll:—

Mr. Lewis ..... 440 (Cheers and counter cheers.)
A. W. Scott .. 435 (Cheers)
A. Hodgson .. 109 (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Majority for Lewis over Scott ..... 5.

Mr. Hodgson said he only came forward to oppose Mr. Scott, and did not for a moment expect to be elected himself. He was warmly received.

Mr. Lewis was chaired through the town by several of his most enthusiastic admirers.

WEST MAITLAND.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

The Hon. John Robertson is returned for the Upper Hunter without opposition.

Mr. J. Hoskins is returned for the Northern Gold Fields without opposition.

PATERSON ELECTION.—CLOSE OF THE POLL.

W. M. Arnold	98
E. Druitt	3
Majority for Mr. Arnold	95

BATHURST.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

The nomination for East Macquarie was held to-day at Kelso. Messrs. Suttor, Deniehy, and Cummings were proposed.

The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Deniehy, and Mr. Cummings.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

The elections for Melbourne, St. Kilda, and Maryborough, are exciting a good deal of attention—the prospects seem favourable to the return of the Ministers, except Mr. Ireland.

The papers are full of alleged slander of the present Treasurer, by the ex-treasurer, Mr. M'Culloch, who explains that he acted as he did in order that the slanderer might be exposed if untrue.

Flour very unsettled.
Markets generally firm.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 2 p.m.

The Agricultural Society to-day awarded the prize for the reaping machine to Craig's patent, and for winnowing machines to one imported by Tunfrid.

The Victorian and our Governments have given in their adhesion to Sir William Denison's proposed postal scheme.

Markets remain the same.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THIS Court commenced its sittings on Monday last, and sat on the three following days, when in consequence of the court being required for election purposes, the remaining cases stood over until next week. Those already disposed of were undefended, and devoid of interest. Several subscribers to the late Southern Cross were sued by Mr. F. Smith for the amount of their subscriptions. Those who appeared stated that they had all along been ready to pay, but had refrained from doing so in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the daily press cautioning them not to pay without obtaining a receipt signed by all the proprietors. The judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff in each case. A case was tried in which the plaintiff sued for the value of four geese which the defendant had sold without his authority. The latter stated that a number of geese flew into a small paddock of his adjoining the young corn; that he applied to the police magistrate, who directed him to advertise them, and if the amount of damage was not paid, to sell them, and that he had acted pursuant to the advice given. The judge, in giving a verdict for the plaintiff, remarked that advertisements frequently appeared in the newspapers, threatening to sell clothes and furniture in default of payment of money—that such a course was illegal, and, in answer to a question by the defendant, whether he was not to be satisfied for the injury done to his corn, informed him that he had his remedy by action.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Macdonald, an adjourned certificate meeting. Postponed, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Johnson, until Tuesday next.

A certificate of discharge was granted to Christopher Furze.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Monday, 10.—James Kennedy, third, half-past 10. James Grover, third, 11. Harper H. Soulby, third, half-past 11. Thomas Newell, third, 12. John Robinson, third, half-past 12. Michael A. Hayes, second, 2. Samuel Simms, single, half-past 2. Henry Williams, single, 3. John Stone, adjourned examination, 3. Edmond Corrigan, second, half-past 3. *At Maitland*: Robert Forster, third, half-past 11. *At Bathurst*: James J. Burtitt, third, 11.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Saturday, the 8

ELECTION FOR PARRAMATTA.

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

THE election for the borough of Parramatta took place on Saturday last, and the result was announced by the Returning-officer, Mr. C. B. Lyons, from the hustings, at the close of the poll.

More than ordinary interest attached to this election on account of the two late members (Messrs. Byrnes and Oakes) being strong supporters of the present Government, and also from the fact that two members of the Government personally interested themselves in the return of the gentleman in question. Throughout the whole of Saturday the number of people gathered about the Courthouse, where the polling was going on, was very large, and when the Returning-officer made known the result in the evening there was probably a thousand persons present.

After the polling had closed, and before the result was known, a person — certainly not a member of the Band of Hope—"held forth" from the hustings to the amusement, if not edification of the crowd. This entertainment was varied by an occasional fight.

The RETURNING OFFICER at a few minutes before six o'clock made his appearance on the hustings, and said he had to intimate that by consent of the candidates, he would give what they (the candidates) would accept as the official state of the poll. He had gone carefully through the ballot papers, and he knew the numbers as he should announce them were correct. The number of votes polled for each candidate was as follows:—

Lackey	418	(Prolonged cheering).
Byrnes	368	(Great cheering).
Oakes	290	(Cheers).

He therefore declared John Lackey and James Byrnes to be duly elected to serve in the forthcoming Assembly of New South Wales. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. LACKEY then came forward, and was received with long-continued cheering. When the cheering had subsided, he said: If ever there was a time in his life when he felt inadequate to give expression to his feelings, it was at the present moment. Under ordinary circumstances of victory he could have said something by way of thanks for their favours; but such an unexpected, unprecedented majority unmanned him, so that he could not thank them as he desired for the high position in which they had placed him. (Cheers.) Above every other consideration was the pride of being returned for the town in which he was born. (Cheers.) He could assure them that the confidence they had that evening placed in him would never be gainsaid. (Applause.) The confidence with which they had been kind enough to receive his name would show them that they had been justified in the course they had taken. It would be said that every influence had been brought to bear to secure his return; but if there had it was not according to his wish, as he desired to be returned by no particular party, but by the general body of the electors. (Loud cheers.) He had before told them that if they considered him worthy, and possessing sufficient ability, he had the time to devote to their service. The position in which he had been placed unfitted him to respond as he could wish; but there was one matter he wished to say a word about, and that was the part the Government had taken in the election. The result of the election would show them (the Government) that the electors of the country were not to be dictated to. (Tremendous cheering. A voice: "They never attempted it!") Now that the election was over, he had nothing to retract. He came out and had conducted his part of the contest upon honest, straightforward, manly grounds. (Cheers.) He had not had resource to any other than the legitimate system of obtaining their votes—(hear, hear, and cheers)—but he came out as one having an interest in his country's welfare. (Cheers.) He begged to thank them most earnestly for the manner in which they had responded to his appeal. He should go into the House not to support any particular faction, Government, or party, but to support any Government that brought forward measures which he believed would be for the welfare of the country generally. (Loud cheers.) He would say with regard to what Mr. Arnold had put himself out of the way to say against him (Mr. Lackey) that the result of the election had given it the lie. (Applause.) In conclusion, he begged to thank them most sincerely for placing him at the head of the poll at that election. (The speaker retired amid loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. BYRNES then appeared, and was received with general cheering. He commenced by saying that he had not much to pride himself about on that occasion. (Some person in the crowd here interrupted the speaker, whereupon he paused and asked whether any person had anything to say before he proceeded?) (A voice: "Take off your hat!") (Mr. BYRNES: "I will not.") He had nothing to plume himself upon, as the previous speaker had, but he was perfectly satisfied with the result of the election, and accepted it as the verdict of the constituency. (Cheers.) They had thought proper, by their votes, to place Mr. Lackey at the head of the poll. He (Mr. B.) was perfectly satisfied. He was perfectly satisfied, also, that the 241 electors who plumped for Mr. Lackey did so in virtue of the ability and talent possessed by him and by no one else. (Shut up," &c.) Now he would tell them that in consequence of the unprecedented course taken by them on that occasion he decided then that he would take the opinion of his friends upon it and if they agreed with him he would retire from the position of being one of their representatives. (Hear, hear, and cheers from some, and marks of disapproval from others.) To those 368 gentlemen who recorded their votes in his favour he tendered his sincere thanks. They were nearly equal to the number polled for him last year, and in the present election he had not canvassed the electors. (Cheers.) He would now confer with his friends, and if they concurred with him he should bid them farewell. He had nothing further to say but that the decision of the Parramatta people induced him to believe that the majority of them, at all events, had decided that he was not fit to serve them. (Cheers, groans, and confusion.)

Mr. OAKES, who was received with cheers, said he appeared before them as the unsuccessful candidate on the occasion. It was the first time he had ever had to address any constituency in that character, but he did not regret it. It was pretty clear that they did not think him fit to represent them; for he fully and fairly brought forward his principles before them, and told them (the electors) that he was prepared to stand or fall by them. They had now decided not against his principles, but against him. Every possible influence had been brought to bear upon the election to ensure the defeat of himself and the return of his opponent. He denied that the main principles which he advocated had suffered a defeat. Although he had been defeated in his native town—the place he so much prided himself upon representing—there were a dozen constituencies that would be glad to have representatives of the same principles as those which he had advocated; for there were constituencies that would return men of principle, and return them because of their principles. The majority of the supporters of that gentleman whom they had returned at the head of the poll, were opponents of the principle of free selection, and opponents of the bill in which that principle was included. He hoped, however, that he (Mr. Lackey) would support that bill—the bill that would give to them and their children their just rights. Although they had discarded him upon that occasion they had not told him upon what grounds they had discarded him. He defied any man to point to any vote given by him in the Assembly that he could not defend. He was prepared to defend his principles and always had been. He could assure them that nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to find that the gentleman whom they had returned at the head of the poll would bring them no discredit; but when he saw those with whom he was connected—men opposed to just and liberal principles—when he saw those men supporting him, he feared for the consequences. Mr. Byrnes might attribute his defeat to his false friends—snakes and vipers that he had harboured in his bosom. He (Mr. Oakes) had told him they would sting him and they had. They had been the means of defeating him (Mr. Byrnes) and himself on that occasion. He despised them as he did the dust under his feet. To the 290 gentlemen who voted for him he returned his hearty thanks, as he did also to his proposer, seconder, and the returning-officer. He hoped they had placed the best man first. (Cheers and groans.)

On the motion of Mr LACKEY, seconded by Mr. Byrnes, the usual vote of thanks was (with cheers) accorded to the returning-officer, after which the crowd dispersed.

We feel compelled to animadvert on the mismanagement which prevailed on the hustings. Several constables were present, but there was not the slightest attempt to preserve order. The crowding and jostling around the reporters' table was so excessive that the remarks of the speakers were taken down with the greatest difficulty.

DR. LANG FOR WEST SYDNEY.

A MEETING of the electors of Sydney was held on Saturday evening last, at the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, for the purpose of hearing the address of Dr. Lang, a candidate for the representation of the electorate. The hall was crowded to excess. Alderman Sutherland was voted to the chair amidst great cheering. On the platform were Mr. Arnold and Mr. Caldwell, who were received with loud cheers on taking their seats.

The CHAIRMAN very briefly introduced the rev. gentleman to the meeting.

Dr. LANG, on coming forward, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. In opening his address, he explained how it was that he now came forward, stating that he had not been very anxious about putting himself in nomination for the electorate of West Sydney, as he had to take a voyage to England by the next mail steamer, about certain ecclesiastical matters, of interest to himself and his church; but as it had been suggested from a high quarter that his coming forward would serve as a rallying point for the liberal interest, whilst from the large accession made to the strength of the Government the loss of his vote would not be of much consequence for a few months. This was the first opportunity that had been given to him of rendering to his constituents an account of his stewardship; and he should therefore just make a brief allusion to some of his votes since he had been elected. First, with regard to the motion for repeal of the tea and sugar duties introduced by Mr Parkes. They all knew that he was as much desirous of doing good to the people as any representative in the House; in fact he had more than once stated his opinions upon the mode of deriving revenue from the Custom House, holding that all Custom House duties should be abolished altogether, and that the taxes should be imposed on property and income, thus bringing them to bear upon the more legitimate sources of revenue. In place of the present system he advocated that of Athens, by which the millionaires and wealthy men of the country were taxed upon their means, whilst the working man was exempt. However, this motion of Mr. Parkes' was tantamount to taking the government of the country out of the hands of Ministers, and therefore he had voted against it. (Cheers.) The motion was carried by the aid of the squatting fraternity, and led to the resignation of the Ministry, though the opposing party could not find others to take their places. Coming now to the Education Bill, he had voted against that, and the bill was negatived by a large majority. The Ministry then resigned, and the Forster Ministry had replaced them; and, though he had been blamed for supporting that Ministry, he had done so because he was justified from the fact of their coming into office on a question with which he had agreed, and he determined to support them so long as he conscientiously could. He had voted against that Government on their motion for discharging Mr. Robertson's Land Bill; but afterwards with them, when Mr. Parkes moved as an amendment on Mr. Samuel's motion for going into Supply, that a Land Bill ought to be first introduced. He had done this on the same ground upon which he had voted against the repeal of the tea and sugar duties, namely, that it was practically taking the business of Government out of the hands of Ministers. He had next voted in favour of Ministers having one of their number in the Upper House; and subsequently against them upon the question that arose on certain appointments made in the Assembly by the Government without the sanction of the Speaker. Next came the Triennial Parliaments Bill, which he had introduced, but which had been lost on the third reading by a majority of two. He had subsequently voted against certain resolutions introduced by Dr. Jenkins, and which he had then characterised as a tea and sugar system of education. The next vote of importance was on the Elective Upper House Bill, introduced by Mr. Forster. He had given notice that whenever that bill was introduced, he should move a resolution to the effect that no second house was required. He had felt all along that the second House was of no practical use; but his amendment, when moved, was lost by the large majority of 43 to 10. He was quite sure that if he were to propose that amendment again in the Legislative Assembly it would be carried by a triumphant majority. (Cheers.) In Scotland, a single House of Legislature had existed for five hundred years, and had preserved the nationality of that country when threatened in the time of the Edwards. Amongst other useful measures, it passed an Act establishing a parish school in every parish in the country, and it was to that Act of a single House of Legislature that a system of education had been established which had given the high position which Scotland sustained amongst the nations of the earth. That amendment being lost, the motion for the second reading of Mr. Forster's bill came on, and was lost by a majority of 29 to 26. He voted in the majority on that occasion, as although disapproving of the formation of a second Chamber, he thought it would be more satisfactory to the country for the bill to be introduced, as it could be amended in committee. He thought that the Ministry, being beaten in that manner, they would at once have resigned, but, not doing so, a motion of want of confidence was introduced by Mr. Gray, and he voted on that occasion with the majority of thirty-three, the minority being twenty-five. He afterwards voted with the majority of sixteen to four for the second reading of Mr. Forster's bill for reducing certain official salaries. He also voted with the majority of nineteen to seven on Mr. Lucas' bill to restrain Chinese immigration; and in the month of October following, when the same question came before the House in another shape, he voted in a majority of twenty-six to sixteen, for imposing a check upon the immigration of that people. (Cheers.) His desire was to impose such a check as to prevent the Chinese swamping us altogether; for he held that the hope of the civilisation and Christianity in the southern hemisphere depended in a great measure on the occupation of this vast territory by a thoroughly British population. If he were at a banquet and had to propose some toast with respect to the Chinese, he would give—"The Chinese ladies, and long may they stay in their own happy homes!" (Laughter.) On the 18th of May, he voted with a majority of fourteen to ten against the reception of the report of the select committee upon the Sydney Grammar School, which recommended additional endowment; he thought, comparing that institution with similar institutions in his native land, that it had got too much already. (Cheers.) On the 22nd of June, he voted with the majority against entertaining the famous amendments that had come from the Upper House on the Indemnity Bill; and he also voted with a majority of twenty-six to ten against the Government, supporting the Speaker in reference to the appointment of the sergeant-at-arms. On the 6th of November, he voted with the majority of thirty-six against the Government, who were in a minority of nine, for the adoption of the progress report of the Sydney Corporation, who asked for a further endowment of the city. (Cheers.) The last vote he gave in the House was on the 8th of November, when he voted in a minority of 29 against a majority of 30, upon Mr. Roberts' motion of want of confidence in the present Ministry. He really did not know what the Government would have done if they had been so unfortunate as to have been in a majority on that occasion; their course would not have been half so open as it was since. He thought he could appeal to the votes he had given as shewing that he had taken an intelligent and independent part in the Assembly, and that he had never blindly followed either one Ministry or the other. Having thus alluded to the past, he would say a few words as to the future. A great deal of the dust and rust of antiquity had now been got rid of; the present condition was essentially one of progress. The first great question to which he would allude was that of free selection before survey. Now he confessed that originally he had not been in favour of that principle. No man, perhaps, in the community had had more to do with free selection than he had, though not, perhaps in the Department of Lands. (Laughter.) It had been free selection after and not before survey. Scarcely a week passed but what some one came to him to tell him that he had made his selection—(laughter)—and all he had to do was to set forth the boundaries and to register the selection in due form. (Laughter.) But looking more carefully into the subject, he found there was a great deal to be said in favour of free selection before survey in the Department of Lands. He found, for instance, in one part of the country, where he had been lately visiting, that a large extent of land had been surveyed, not an acre of which was likely to be purchased by people who were anxious for land. There was undoubtedly something wrong in the existing system. He had lately taken up an old return of the number of acres held by the large squatters and the prices they paid to the Government. He found by that that the Messrs. Denison held 234,000 acres under the system of free selection before survey, for which they paid a rental of £50, or one farthing or a penny per acre. Mr. Donaldson paid £95 for the rental of 160,000 acres, or one-seventh of a penny per acre; and other rentals ranged from one-fifth to one-sixteenth of a penny per acre. Such a state of things showed an urgent necessity for reform in the existing land system. (Great cheering.) He would not pledge himself to support Mr. Robertson's Bill in every particular, as he believed it would be found capable of improvement in some points. He looked upon the apprehension of the squatters as to the evils that would result from it perfectly groundless, as he did not believe that any large proportion of the population of the towns would go into the interior to look for land. Such people would not go into the hearts of the great squatages; but they would look for land on the banks of navigable rivers and in the neighbourhood of large towns and in the more inhabited portions of the country. He did not think it would be found practicable to enforce the residence restrictions in the Government bill, nor could he see the propriety of reducing the price of land; he thought the law should be the same for the squatters as for the small agriculturists. He agreed with Mr. Parkes that a portion of the revenue obtained from the sale of the lands should be set apart for the construction of roads and bridges, but he disagreed with the suggestion that any portion of the fund should be reserved for educational purposes. The effect of that arrangement would be a system of jobbing; whatever was required for education should be obtained by a grant from the Legislature. He would vote for giving a bonus to a certain class of persons coming out. A large portion of the population had had grants of land, and he thought that new arrivals should be placed on the same footing. Such a provision had been made in Queensland, and, unless we adopted it here within twelve months, ship after ship would pass our beautiful harbour to go to Moreton Bay. With regard to the Upper House, it was intolerable that it should remain on its present footing; it must be elective, and the basis of its election should be manhood suffrage. (Cheers.) He approved of a system of education at the public expense, but had very little admiration for the Privy Council system which Mr. Cowper proposed to introduce here. He was in favour of retrenchment in the public service, and of reform in the various benevolent institutions supported by the Government. On the question of State-aid he would do as was done in Victoria—the clergy on the abolition of the endowments should have their salaries for two years. There was very little prospect of the Synod Bill being passed by the Assembly, the electors having sent there a worthy undertaker who would put it six feet under the sod. (Laughter.) Having alluded to the cause for his visit to England in connexion with the question of legislation in matters of religion, Dr. Lang remarked that one of the first necessities for the prosperity of this country was a strong Government; and he was glad to find, from the elections that had hitherto taken place, that there was every likelihood of our having a strong Government. (Cheers.) He trusted that West Sydney would have the discretion to follow the example that had been set by East Sydney. (Cheers.) One of the tribe of squatters had been put forth, who told us he was no squatter, but had only some seventy thousand sheep on the frontiers of Queensland. Now, although few of the electors of West Sydney were professional dentists, he hoped as a united body they would extract a Tooth. (Laughter.) Next to strong Government as one of the great necessities for the advancement of the country it was necessary to have a strong Opposition; it would never do to trust any Government with absolute power; they required some checks. He had never been more pleased with any speech than with that of Mr. Martin's upon the declaration of the poll. He would be sorry to see that gentleman excluded from the Assembly, and he had no doubt that he would be returned for one of the country constituencies. (Cheers.) After a few concluding remarks Dr. Lang sat down amidst prolonged cheers.

(The above is only an outline of the speech of the candidate, as this day, being the one appointed for the nomination of members for West Sydney, Dr. Lang's speech will be fully reported. A report of the speech of Saturday night would be but a re-duplicate of that of to-day.)

The CHAIRMAN said that as the hour was late, and as it was Saturday evening, no further speeches would be made, but he would call on the meeting to testify their approval of Dr. Lang as a candidate for West Sydney in the usual manner. This was complied with; and the meeting, therefore, broke up, after having given three cheers for Dr. Lang, for the chairman, and for other gentlemen who were present.

CANTERBURY ELECTORATE.

MR. COWAN'S MEETING.

A MEETING of the friends of Mr. Cowan, a candidate for the representation of Canterbury, took place on Saturday night at Mr. Roetzer's, the Waterloo Retreat, Waterloo. There were eight persons present, including the landlord.

Mr. John GRIMES having taken the chair at a quarter past eight, made a few remarks of a general character, then called on

Mr. COWAN, who said that at one of Mr. Lucas' meeting, he was proposed as a fit and proper person to represent Canterbury, and shortly afterwards he received a requisition signed by seventy-six persons. That was the reason he was there to-night, and not from any ambition, for he had never been ambitious. The great question of the day was the land question. He thought £1 an acre was too much since America gave land for five shillings. We might give it for nothing, since our lands were not so good as theirs, and we did not possess such fine navigable rivers. The next question would be, how should they raise a cess (*Angice*, assessment) for making public improvements? He thought there should be an income or property tax, one of which he expected to see passed in two years. They were now paying about £1 a head in an indirect way; but let the rich man, who got his land forty years ago for nothing, pay his fair share towards the public revenue. As he had seen so much land given away in America in his young days, he would say that the land ought to be given away here also. Mr. Robertson had taken an excellent step in giving us free selection before survey. He had carried the thin edge of the wedge, and we ought to drive it home. Some years ago one-seventh of the lands of the colony had been given to one religious denomination. But the grant had since been revoked. Unless the bill were revised it would be rather dangerous to pass. But he did not object to the 15th clause—he gloried in it. (A voice: "That's the best of it.") The next question was that of education. The present systems did not seem to suit the people. He thought the schoolmasters ought to be elected, and that they should not have to ask 6d. or a 1s. a week for a poor or a rich man's child. Every child ought have a right to education on the ground that the parents pay a direct tax to the State. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to hear everybody say hear, hear. He should like to see a new system of education which should combine the advantages of the two now in existence. He knew very little of the Synod Bill, but thought it was a dangerous one for Mr. Cowper to be so fond of. He hated one sect to domineer over another, and would never vote for a bill that would give such a power. It was a curious name to give the Bill—the Synod Bill. He objected to the Chinese, thinking they could do without them, for if land were easily obtainable, our countrymen would come over to possess it. Where there was population there was wealth, but it was not so with the Chinese. All duties on goods that affected the poor man's family should be taken off, but duties must be put on luxuries, and upon articles which we could not produce. He would ask what had the Government done for the last six years for the poor man? They had kept the lands locked up—they had not made 100 miles of railway, and as for the roads they had made, they were a disgrace to the colony. He could go into smaller details if he wished but he would refrain just now. If they did not put in a man like himself to reason with these extraordinary and loquacious gentlemen who had spoken upon the resolutions it would puzzle a philosopher to know how to settle the question which would come before the new Parliament. The country was in debt but it was no matter who paid the interest, and to his thinking the poor backs of sheep had been the legislature since he came here. (Hear, hear.) As to Mr. Lucas, he was a worthy man, and let no man think he (Mr. Cowan) had ambition enough to oppose him. He was brought out from the bosom of Mr. Lucas' friends, who, when they heard him speak, said, "Why, he has the same ideas as Lucas, and even goes further than he. (Hear, hear.) If they put him in with Mr. Lucas they would work together. If Mr. Lucas made the bills he would drive them home; and rather than he beaten in the House he would speak Irish. (Hear, hear.) If land were given for nothing, respectable people would come out from Ireland and pay their own passages. And this would be better than raising £100,000 to bring out immigrants. When he came out, in 1841, they called him a "jimmigrant." He thanked them for their attention, and hoped they would pause before they voted for any man. (Hear, hear.) In answer to questions, Mr. Cowan said he would give grants to people now here as well as to those who immigrated; he would raise the necessary revenue by a property or income-tax as to the House and Council; anything we manufactured ought to be protected; the word free selection was a clap-trap; if they sent in men like him they would have free grants of land, and if land was to be sold at £1 an acre, emigration hence would commence to America; he thought those clergymen who came out expecting support should not be cast adrift, but he was opposed to State-aid. He thanked them for their kind attention, and hoped that at the poll they would vote for a man as candid as himself, for he believed he was as candid as any man whoever stood in shoe leather.

Mr. TORMAN moved, and Mr. Woods seconded, that Mr. Cowan was a fit and proper person to represent Canterbury in Parliament. Carried unanimously.

The candidate then went to Mr. O'Rourke's Half-way House, to address the electors, where, doubtless, he made a speech similar to that presented above, and received the same degree of acceptance as was given him by the eight free and independent electors at the Waterloo Retreat.

MR. RAPER'S MEETING.

SHORTLY after the termination of the first meeting Mr. Raper entered the Retreat, attended by Mr. Lucas and a few friends, and at the request of Mr. Cowan's audience, Mr. Raper consented, although it was then very late, to give an exposition of his political principles.

Mr. JOHN GRIMES, who was again elected chairman, having made a very pertinent speech, as to the desirability of sending in two men holding similar principles, introduced to the meeting the candidate.

Mr. RAPER said that although for a long time a thinking and silent politician, he first came out in public on the night when a meeting was called in the Temperance Hall, to petition the Governor for a dissolution of Parliament. He was one of a deputation that waited upon his Excellency, who, in honour to him, shortly afterwards dissolved the House. At a meeting at Gray's Lighthouse Hotel, one of the proposed by Alderman Speer to represent West Sydney, and the vote was carried unanimously. A deputation waited upon him, and he then was induced to enter public life from the consideration of the difficulty poor men experienced in obtaining a piece of land. Mr. Lucas at a meeting at Blakney's, Newtown, was asked to recommend a colleague, and he named Mr. Robert Wisdom, who declined the honour, as he had addressed the electors of the Lower Hunter. Mr. Lucas told him of this, and said he (Mr. Raper) had better come with him to Arcadia, where, knowing him, they would look on a person fit to act with Mr. Lucas. A committee was formed to secure his return, upon which the leading men of the place acted. He had since received a letter inviting him to go in for Hartley, without opposition, but he declined. The Land Bill, which was a good one, had brought him out, and he saw in it no restrictions but what were necessary and useful, and without them the land would fall into the hands of capitalists. If prompt payment were required the good lands would be bought up and kept still in a state of nature. They deride the restrictions in the bill. Mr. Raper said the lands could not be given away, for if they were so, plenty of persons were prepared to pay 20s. an acre. And in proof of it Mr. Hannell had told the Newcastle electors that land on the Moki, 400 miles from Maitland, was sold at £10 an acre. He would object to sell back lands at 5s. an acre; for the difficulty of getting them closed up was the cause of corruption that it would be better to have one uniform price. (Hear, hear.) He should vote for the extension of railroads, especially for the Southern line, as far as Albury, which would prevent much of our produce going down the Murray. He would vote for a large grant of money for the extension of education. He thought secular education was most suitable for the country, though he would at present support both systems. But in the interior they wanted more efficient teachers, who should be liberally paid. He approved of the politics of Mr. Lucas, and he pleased to go in with him as his colleague. He should not go in for his own aggrandisement, but to do a service to his adopted country, and to take the lands from the hands of those selfish and heartless monopolists who withheld them from the people. With regard to the Upper House, he desired to see it elective, believing it would be a fearful misfortune for the country if the members were nominated for life. Previous to yesterday's election it was the intention of the Upper House to form an aristocracy and to retain their grip on the lands, but the East Sydney election had caused a change to come over the spirit of their dream. The squatters had ruled in the interior, but they were not so numerous there as their men who had the power of returning them; and the decision of East Sydney would be known through the length and breadth of the land, and these men might reject their own masters ere long. As to protection, they could not go astray if they followed the example of England, which allowed the raw material to be imported free, but not manufactured goods. (Hear, hear.) Something of this sort must be adopted in this country. He thought the Land Bill should not be brought in the Legislature at all, and that the Parliament should only give churches power to settle their own disputes. (Hear, hear.) He would allow State-aid to die out, but would not break faith with the clergy—(Hear, hear.)—and believed that more seal would be shown by ministers of religion if they had to look to the people for support. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROETZER moved, and Mr. JAMES WISEMAN seconded the usual resolution, affirming the fitness of Mr. Raper to represent Canterbury in conjunction with Mr. Lucas, carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings, which was not over till past ten o'clock.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF MR. DANIEL EGAN.

(*From the Twofold Bay Observer of Friday.*)

WEDNESDAY being the day of nomination for the electoral district of Eden, at 12 o'clock an immense crowd gathered around the Court-house.

The Returning-officer, Mr. George Barclay, J.P., read the writ for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and said it would now be the duty of the electors to propose a candidate for the above purpose.

Mr. Solomon had great pleasure in coming forward on the present occasion. It was a long time since Mr. Egan had been first proposed and returned as the representative of that electorate. Since that time he had heard no complaint. (Several voices—Certainly not.) He had done all in the power of a member, and he believed it would be hard to get another member like Mr. Egan. (Cheers.) This was the sixth or seventh time Mr. Egan had been returned—unanimously returned as their member. (Cheers.) They might try some one else, but he thought the old and tried member better than a new one. (Cheers.) He would leave Mr. Egan to speak for himself, and he thought that he was able to do that. (Cheers and laughter.) If any gentleman wished to ask Mr. Egan any questions he had not yet answered or explained, he was sure that gentleman would be most happy to do so. He had now the pleasing duty to perform of proposing—"That Mr. Daniel Egan is a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of Eden in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Alexander Davidson, senior, seconded the resolution.

The Returning-officer: Has any elector an amendment to move on the resolution. (A voice—"Mr. Young," and cries of "No, no!")

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Returning-officer: I declare Mr. Daniel Egan duly elected as a representative in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the district of Eden.

After this declaration cheering was kept up for several minutes. Order having been obtained,

Mr. Egan said, Mr. Returning-officer and gentlemen, I can scarcely find words to express my feelings on the present occasion. This is the fifth time you have returned me as your representative, and this proof of your unbounded confidence will tend to stimulate me, if it is possible, to further exertion. (Cheers.) I have discharged the duty you committed to me faithfully and honestly, to the best of my ability. I cannot explain what my feelings are for the compliment you have to-day paid me, but I assure you the event will ever be one of the most pleasing remembrances of my life. (Cheers.) and, as I said before, will stimulate me to do more than I have done. (Cheers.) He then proceeded to compliment Mr. Young and his supporters, for the course he and they had adopted, and as there were many persons present who had not heard him expound his political opinions, he entered at great length into his views on the Land Question, Education, State Aid to Religion, and other matters. At the conclusion he sat down amidst great demonstrations of applause.

Mr. John Lloyd, R.N.—The poor man is obliged to fence his land.

Mr. Egan: There is no such restriction in the bill. No, Mr. Lloyd, you know very well that the fence would cost as much as the land is worth in many cases, and free selection would be a farce. (Cheers.)

A Gentleman asked something about the Upper House.

Mr. Egan said it was useless to try to disguise the fact, he was very much afraid that it was too late now to have an elective Upper House. The term of the present members, he believed, expired in May next, and to make any alteration in the constitution of the Upper House, it was necessary the matter should lay before the Imperial Parliament thirty days, and he was afraid the time was too short to pass any measure effecting a change. Therefore, he was afraid, the members of the next Upper House would be nominated for life.

Mr. Lloyd wished to know whether Mr. Egan would endeavour to get himself, or assist others in getting formed, a Grand Local Jury, who would have the management of moneys derived from the sale of land, two-thirds of which should be expended in local improvements, and the other one-third in Sydney. He thought, he said, that all public money should be expended by contract, and the work done in small portions, and according to a specification drawn up.

Mr. Egan.—With respect to the latter portion of the remarks, I may say, that no public money ought to be expended except by contract, and in small portions, so that the work might be better done; and all Government work ought to be under the supervision of a duly qualified officer. Then you would have a guarantee for the proper execution of the work, as the officer's situation would depend upon his discharging his duty properly. As to the Grand Jury arrangement, I am totally opposed to it. It would lead to jobbery; it would be easy to pack such a jury.

Mr. Nisbet wished to know if Mr. Egan was in favour of a sum of money being placed on the Estimates for the purpose of prospecting the district.

Mr. Egan said that he was in favour of such a measure, and voted for the expenditure of a large sum for prospecting before.

Mr. Prescott would ask Mr. Egan whether he would endeavour to prevent any more pre-emptive rights being granted in this district?

Mr. Egan thanked Mr. Prescott for reminding him on that point. The Land Bill provided for that. A squatter could take up 640 acres but no more, and the present Government had refused to grant any pre-emptive right under any pretence whatever.

Mr. Young having addressed the meeting amid general applause, three cheers were given for several of the gentlemen on the platform, and the newly elected member was enthusiastically carried to his hotel.

THE NOMINATION FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. C. B. RANCLAUD, the returning-officer, having taken his seat on the hustings, read the writ of election, called upon the proposer of Mr. Scott.

Dr. Bowman then stepped forward and said he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. A. W. Scott. He considered that gentleman had many claims upon them, and hoped they would not discard him for his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. Mr. Scott was an old and faithful servant, and was well deserving of their support.

Mr. ADAMS seconded the nomination of Mr. Scott.

Dr. BROOKS, in rising to propose Mr. S. Lewis as a candidate, would briefly allude to his own position. He (Dr. Brooks) had been induced to come forward, and had addressed them upon several occasions, but finding he differed with them on several points, and those convictions he could not sacrifice, he thought the most honourable course was to resign. He would not sacrifice his views in giving unconditional support to the present Government—he would be bound by no such ties. He had vowed over and over again that he was for free selection, and something more if it could be satisfactorily carried out; he would not be pledged to any one, and did not agree to the present clap trap, and would be no party to so degrading a practice, but would now retire from the contest and not trouble them further. He now tendered his resignation, and would now ask them for their suffrages in favour of Mr. Thomas Lewis, one of their own body—a working man—one who would give them all they desired, as to the Land Bill. He believed him to be a true, honest, and upright man; but he would leave them to judge for themselves.

Mr. CUMLEE seconded the nomination of Mr. S. Lewis, he had been a supporter of Mr. Scott, and asked that gentleman several questions, which were not satisfactory. It was, therefore, determined to elect a working man out of the miners. He admired Mr. Hodgson much, except with reference to the great question of free selection before survey; would not be led by the nose by any man, and would use his own judgment and not be dictated to by any one whatsoever. He was opposed to class legislation and the Morpeth railway, and considered it better to put in a man of sterling principles than a man with thousands of sheep, and thousands in the bank. People supposed when they arrived in this colony the rich and the poor would be one; but they found it very different. Mr. Scott could not deny them the right of putting in one of themselves, it was a bold attempt, and let them use their judgment truly, there was little fear of the result. (Great cheering.)

Mr. J. L. MORGAN then stepped forward, and nominated Mr. A. Hodgson as a fit and proper person to represent them in the forthcoming Parliament, and was sorry to see so good a member should have so bad an advocate.

Mr. MAXWELL seconded the nomination.

Mr. ROTTON came forward and nominated himself.

Mr. A. W. SCOTT then addressed the electors. He was glad to see they had let the cat out of the bag—that Mr. Hodgson was brought forward to oppose him. He would remark Mr. Menzies made a "flowery" speech; at any rate, he (Mr. Scott) had been busy the last few days visiting the various districts, particularly the coal miners, and he now returned them thanks for their gentlemanly conduct towards him. He had met several of his oldest supporters, whom he had known for the last twenty or thirty years; and it was the fourth time he had the honour of addressing them. He had intended to have had a dinner, but he had not time to arrange it, but it would be attended with the same success as previously. He had always belonged to the Liberal side of the House, and had fought step by step for the freedom and advancement of the people at large. The business of the House had been much delayed, and measures of great importance, in consequence of the opposition, who were the sole cause, and for which they now sent to the country for judgment. There had been frequent dissolutions, and few bills had passed. They had passed the abolition of the two-thirds clause, which was carried by the bare majority of one. They had passed the Electoral Act—the Act which gives manhood suffrage with qualification (one residence for twelve years) for voting by ballot. Manhood suffrage gives them the right to enter Parliament, and the high position of being useful to their countrymen. He had fought for them to possess that right of nominating whom they pleased. Now the questions that would probably occupy the attention of the House in the forthcoming session would be the Land, State-aid, Upper House, and Morpeth bills. He would tell them what he had done and what he intended to do. The 13th clause of the Land Bill, some one—he could not remember who—had used the word clap-trap in reference to it. He had never used such a word, and it was scarcely a proper term to the clause. It was a plain clause, simply putting them in possession of land, either in large or small quantities, which they could occupy without that red-tapeism of going through the surveyor's office. It had been said only eleven squatters voted against the clause, but they were entirely opposed by squatters and the agents of squatters, who, on their return, canvassed them. There were many large runs which had not been surveyed to this day, which would not have been known had it not been for the squabble of the squatters. It was said the clause would only introduce a lot of cattle stealers. Why, look at those terrific pieces of land, of one million and one million and a half of acres, held by the squatters who, in collecting the salves annually for the purpose of branding them, make it a rule amongst themselves to divide them: such a system would make us suppose the squatters were the greatest cattle stealers in the colony. Another thing appears more prominent, which has been quiet for many years, the subject of the squatters' rent. Some small bit of land on the banks of the Murray—fine rich soil, fit for any kind of produce. There were some ten steamers and ten barges on this river, to carry the produce to markets, —and this land had been in the occupation of the squatter without rent. The land held was only 1300 miles by two miles; and this would never have come to light if it had been for the squabble of the squatters amongst themselves. Alluding to the case of Cameron v. Hay, he would observe, he admired Mr. Hay in many respects, no less than twenty-eight square miles was held, which actually belonged to the public; and Mr. James Dickson had stated that it put him very much in mind of the boundary between England and America; all the advantages were on the side of the 13th clause, which enabled the people to get land before surveyed. The great export of wool, which the squatters all cry out about, does exceed one million and a-half pounds worth, and which, according to the system carried out now by the squatters, would never exceed that sum; while if the land was alienated, and respectable farmers were to improve the land, and improve the pasturage and grass, instead of having one million and a half pounds worth of wool exported, they would have ten millions pounds worth. The advantage would be greater than any objections could be raised against it. He did not think the Land Bill sufficiently liberal—the only liberal clause was the 13th. He believed the other clauses would meet with opposition. One pound an acre, he considered, too high; the land should be given away, subject to the expense of survey; or, perhaps, five shillings an acre might be charged. With respect to the mineral clause, Mr. Robertson was quite out of his depth, as minerals were almost prohibition. This clause should be rectified. It was better to have the bill than no bill at all. He would endeavour to get in on his own merits. Had been in Newcastle between twenty-eight and twenty-nine years, and had spent five or six hundred pounds out of his own pocket to get that very railway which they now enjoyed. He sold his interest, when the company dissolved, for two hundred pounds—thus losing some three hundred and fifty pounds by the transaction; but he had the satisfaction of seeing the railway from Newcastle to Maitland. Mr. Wentworth wanted it to start at Newcastle, but, while stuck on the flat for two days in a steamer, he pointed out the difficulties to Mr. Wentworth, who at last considered my plans were the best—that the railway should start at Newcastle, and he considered it would do so for generations to come. He had given hundreds employment, and had always been doing good for the district. It was but a few days since that the memorial for a boat harbour at the Market Wharf had been presented, he was in a position to state that the Government will make the wharf if the money is granted. It will be one hundred and seventy feet by ninety feet, and four feet depth of water. Mr. Hodgson had exerted himself, in company with him, in obtaining the steam cranes and those magnificent wharves, which were unrivalled throughout the colony. He supported the amalgamation of the National and Denominational systems of education, and was in favour of the gradual abolition of State-aid. He was opposed to the Upper House being elective, as he believed the Ministry would nominate only such men as would resign when required. If he was called to go to the Upper House, he would do, and do his best to represent them. Considered the squatters a highly useful body of men as long as they did not interfere with the people's rights. With respect to ventilation, there is no doubt that such a measure for the improvement of health would meet with the warm support of the House. He would now speak a more serious matter which might jeopardise his election; he adhered to the Morpeth Railway; that he would give no pledge on that subject; he could not afford to give up that character he so long held—he would not vote as ordered to do so, had a decided objection to make any promise which was wished to be forced on him; he wanted discretionary power, and would not say if for or against it. The last candidate has great advantages in having the last word, which he hoped would not change their minds; let them consider calmly what he had done for them—how he had struggled day after day, and night after night, to fight for them; hoped they would not be led away by the last speaker; was obliged to them for the attentive manner and proper spirit in which they had received him. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. LEWIS then came forward, and said he would wish to draw the attention of rich and poor to the fact that he now stood in a position which he never did before; he therefore hoped they would place themselves in his position. He remembered a remark made in

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th November, 1860

CIRCULAR QUAY.—At NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 12th December next, the Lease for one or three years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1861, of the docks authorised to be collected at the Circular Quay, will be put up to auction, at the Treasury Land Sale Room, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

Articles and Conditions of Sale, by public auction, at the Government Sale Room, at the Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at noon, by the Honorable Elias Carpenter Weekes, Esquire, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, acting for and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, of the Lease of the Wharfage and Tonnage Rates payable at the Circular Quay, Sydney, for the term or period of one or three years next after, and commencing on, the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under, and subject to, the provisions and enactments of the Acts of the Governor and Council, 10 Victoria, No. 11, and 14 Victoria, No. 15.

1st. The highest bidder shall be the lessee, provided he himself, and the sureties he proposes, who shall be named and be present at the sale of the rates, be approved of by the said Elias Carpenter Weekes, and shall not come under the twentieth article of these conditions; but if otherwise, or if any dispute shall arise between the bidders, or between the seller and bidder for the rates, before the names of the successful bidder and his sureties are entered in these presents, which entry is to be made as soon as it conveniently can be, then the said rates shall be put up again at the amount of the next undisputed bidding previous to that at which the same had been disposed of: Provided that, if the party who shall be declared to be the purchaser of the said lease, shall decline or be unable to give the required security and render it necessary again to submit the lease to auction, such party shall be held responsible for all loss sustained on such re-sale, and in case of non-payment of such loss, the same shall be recovered as and for liquidated damages, and such party shall not be entitled to any profit which may arise from such re-sale.

2nd. The lessee and his approved sureties, shall, at the time of letting, enter into a bond in double the amount of the rent for one year, in security for the regular payment thereof, and for the due performance and observance of the following conditions, and of all and every the provisions of the Acts of the Governor and Council aforesaid.

3rd. The rent is to be paid monthly, in advance, to the Treasurer and Minister of Finance and Trade, the first instalment on the fall of the hammer, and subsequent instalments within seven days after the termination of each month, and if not then paid, interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from the day of the default until paid, is to be charged in addition to the stipulated rent.

4th. The lessee shall, at the time of or immediately after executing the bond, give a warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, as a collateral security for the due payment of the several monthly instalments.

5th. The boundaries of the Circular Quay are as follows:—

County of Cumberland, parishes of St. James and St. Phillip, commencing at a point on the north-east shore of Sydney Cove, distance sixty-eight feet eight inches westerly from the northerly prolongation of the west side of Macquarie-street, and marked on rock with broad arrow, and bounded on the east by a line parallel to Macquarie-street, and at a distance of sixty-eight feet eight inches, and bearing southerly four hundred and five feet three inches, by a line at right angles to Macquarie-street, bearing easterly nineteen feet nine and a half inches, by a line parallel to Macquarie-street bearing southerly three hundred and forty-nine feet nine and a half inches, by a line at right angles to Macquarie-street, bearing westerly nineteen feet nine and a half inches, and by a line parallel to Macquarie-street, bearing southerly two hundred and fifty-four feet; on the south by a line parallel to Albert-street bearing westerly one hundred and ninety-eight feet eleven inches to the west side of Phillip-street, by Phillip-street, bearing southerly seventy-six feet to Albert-street, by the westerly prolongation of the northern side of Albert-street bearing westerly six hundred and twenty feet, by a line bearing north about twenty-five feet to a rail fence, and by that fence north-westerly to the east side of Pitt-street; thence on the west by a line bearing northerly to the north-east corner of Messrs. Morehead and Young's store, on the west side of Pitt-street, at the Queen's Wharf, thence by a line bearing northerly, dividing it from the Queen's Wharf, from the Commissariat and Ordance property, from the Dockyard, from the Colonial Storekeeper's and the old Water Police premises, and thence produced northerly to a point on the wall of Messrs. Campbell's property, at a distance of ninety-nine links from the outer edge of the new portion of the Quay; on the north by the southern boundary of Messrs. Campbell's property and its easterly prolongation, in all ninety-nine links to the edge of the Quay on the Cove, and by the outer edge of the Quay southerly, easterly and northerly to the point of commencement, excluding however that portion of the Quay extending from the Commissariat and Ordance property to the Cove and having a frontage of twenty-five feet on each side of the centre of the crane erected thereon, reserving also the portion required for the prolongation of Argyle, Pitt, Castlereagh, Elizabeth, and Phillip streets, and of the Queen's Wharf to the waters of the Cove; and reserving also the right of entering upon, and making repairs, and placing materials in the vicinity of such portions of the Quay as may from time to time require repair; and reserving also the right of making the tramway hereunder mentioned, and all tolls and dues to be collected thereat, free of charge to the Government, or contractors, or persons employed to make such repairs, and construct such tramway: And, provided also that the portion of the Quay lying and situated to the northward of a line drawn at right angles to its eastern boundary line, and bearing westerly to the waters of Port Jackson from a point on that boundary line distant two hundred feet southerly from its north-easternmost corner, be reserved exclusively for the use of ocean steamers when so required.

6th. That no goods belonging to her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, on intended for the public service, nor any ship or vessel belonging to her Majesty, or employed in the public service, shall be charged by the lessee with the payment of any wharfage rates or tonnage dues.

7th. The lessee will be entitled to the entire use of the large shed and crane, but not of the other buildings or erections now on the wharf, nor will he or any other person be allowed to put up any other buildings, sheds, or erections of any kind whatsoever, without the express sanction of the Government. It is also to be understood that all other buildings, sheds, or erections, not expressly reserved by the Government will be liable at any time to be removed.

8th. A space of 100 feet in length shall be reserved for the uninterrupted working of the steam dredge, opposite any portion of the wharf where her employment may be rendered necessary to maintain the required depth of water.

9th. The right of the lessee shall extend only to the unobstructed use of the wharf, which is nevertheless, to be reserved as a public wharf and thoroughfare for landing, depositing, and embarking goods and passengers.

10th. Ten feet of the wharf at the old dockyard will be reserved for the convenience of the water tanks, and also a frontage of fifty feet opposite the Commissariat stores, with a right of further frontage should any ship or vessel belonging to her Majesty, or employed in the public service, require such accommodation.

11th.—A frontage of twenty-five feet, at the south-eastern steps will also be reserved for the use of the North shore Steam ferry boats; the Government, however, reserves to itself the right of changing such reserve for an equal extent of frontage adjoining the reserve for ocean steamers.

12th. The northernmost half of the steps at the Old Queen's Wharf, and the stairs opposite to the woolshed, are no longer reserved.

13th. The steps and stairs, and other reserved spaces, must be kept free from all ships or vessels, warps, hawsers, cables, goods, or any obstructions whatever.

14th. The Government reserves to itself the right of shutting off any portion of the wharf for repair or alteration which may become necessary, in consideration of which a proportionate reduction in the rent will be made during the time occupied by such repairs, in the same ratio that the space so shut off may bear to the total extent of the wharf.

The Government also reserves to itself the right of taking at any time or times during the term of the lease any portion or portions of the Circular Quay that they may think fit, for the purpose of laying a tramway, railroad, or other road or way, for the conveyance of passengers or goods, in or upon carriages drawn or impelled by horses or by any other power; and for the purpose of erecting such a terminus and such a goods' shed or goods' sheds and other buildings, to be used in connection with such tramway, railroad, or other road or way, as aforesaid, as the Government shall think proper, free from any reduction of the rent aforesaid, and without any charge to the Government, or the contractors for making such tramway, with full liberty to the Commissioner for Railways, or any lessee or lessees from the Commissioner of Railways, or from Government, of the tolls and dues which may be gathered to be collected at the said tramway, to collect and receive the same, for his and their own benefit.

15th. The lessee will be required to keep the wharf and its appurtenances in good and suitable repair during his tenancy—reasonable wear and tear only excepted.

16th. The lessee will be required at his own cost to provide at all times during the continuance of the lease all proper and necessary materials and articles for the weighing and taring of all dutiable goods that may be landed or deposited upon the said quay.

17th. The lessee shall not be at liberty to assign or subject the collection of the rates herein referred to, to any person whomsoever, without having previously obtained the consent of the Government, in writing, under the hand of the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, to do so.

18th. The lessee shall be responsible for any damage to the wharf, buildings, ringbolts, &c thereon, caused by any neglect or want of due care on the part of the said lessee, his wharfinger, or servants, or of the officers or crews of ships or vessels lying at the wharf. Any such damage, or any repairs, other than such as may be rendered necessary by fair wear and tear, shall at or before the termination of the lease, be made good, and effected at the expense and cost of the said lessee, to be determined by the report of the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, or any other qualified person appointed to inspect the same, under the authority of the Government, the amount of which expense or cost shall become and be a part of the rent agreed to be paid for the said rates, and shall be recoverable in like manner, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said lessee, under a warrant to be issued by the said Elias Carpenter Weekes, or the Treasurer and Minister of Finance and Trade for the time being, or other officer.

19th. The lessee is to be accountable for the proper conduct of his collectors, wharfingers, or servants, in the manner pointed out by the aforesaid Act.

20th. No person who stands indebted to the Government for any sum or sums of money shall be permitted to become lessee, unless with the consent of the Treasurer and Minister of Finance and Trade.

21st. The lessee is also hereby bound by the regulations published in the NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 21st December, 1852, and also of the 24th July, 1855, relating to the Circular Quay (of which copies are hereto annexed), so far as they are not inconsistent with the reservations mentioned in clauses 10 and 12 of this notice.

22nd. Any vessels laden with cargo entering the Harbour shall be allowed to take any berth that may then be unoccupied, unless such berth shall have been previously engaged from the lessee for another vessel then actually in harbour, and any vessel having completed her discharge, or the time by law allowed for that purpose having expired, unless it be loading or paying tonnage dues, shall be compelled to give way to any laden vessel requiring a berth to discharge.

23rd. The lessee will not be entitled to charge wharfage dues on any goods transhipped from vessels actually employed in the coasting trade of this colony.

24th. No rates, dues, or other charges whatsoever, shall be collected or made by the lessee, excepting such only as are expressly authorised under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts of the Governor and Council, and in case any complaint of overcharge or illegal demand be made, and the recovery of any sum of money paid in consequence thereof, shall be sued for in the Metropolitan District Court, the lessee binds himself to submit to the jurisdiction of that Court.

25th. Persons having affixed their signatures to these conditions (in token of their having become lessee or sureties for lessees will be held to have previously obtained all necessary information, and not entitled to allege ignorance or any other cause for their not fulfilling all and every obligation incumbent on them by these conditions, or under the enactments of the Acts of Council aforesaid.

E. C. WEEKES.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 6th December.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Wollongong Harbour Works Improvement of Kiama Harbour Erection of Court House, and Repairs to Watch House, Balranald Erection of Pitt Row Toll House and Gate, Parramatta	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th December
Erection of Light House, Harbour-master's Quarters, &c., at Eden Construction of Tramway over Denison Bridge, near Bathurst Construction of Western Approach to Ross Ferry Fencing Cemetery, Parramatta	12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, 18th December.
Erection of Goal, Armidale Erection of Goal, Albury	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th Jan., 1861.
Designs for New Houses of Parliament	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 16th November, 1860.

TOLLS AND FERRIES.—The TOLLS and DUES to be taken at the undermentioned toll-bars and ferries will be SOLD at 12 o'clock, on the days mentioned, by public auction, at the following places, viz:—

Name of Toll-bar or Ferry.	Auctioneer.	Place of Sale.	Day of Sale.
Lansdowne Bridge Toll-bar.	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Police Office, Liverpool	Monday, 10 Dec. 1860.
Cairns' Hill Toll-bar.	Ditto	Ditto	" 10 "
Morpeth Toll-bar.	Ditto	Police Office, East Maitland	Friday, 14 "
Campbell's Hill Toll-bar.	Ditto	Ditto	" 14 "
Black Creek Toll-bar.	Ditto	Ditto	" 14 "
Albury Ferry.	Ditto	Police Office, Albury	Saturday, 22 "

For twelve calendar months, from the 1st day of January next to the 31st day of December, 1861; or such other period as may be notified at the time of sale.

A bond in double the amount of rent will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessees' engagements, together with two responsible sureties.

A warrant of attorney will also be required. Further information may be obtained upon application at the Department of Internal Communication, or at the Police Offices above mentioned.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 4th December, 1860.

TOLLS—NOTICE is hereby given that the TOLLS and DUES to be taken at the Annandale Toll Gate, advertised for sale at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on the 3rd instant, is POSTPONED until NOON of TUESDAY, the 11th instant.

(Signed) W. M. ARNOLD.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issue Policies, available in Europe, India, and the colonies, for Life Assurance, for Endowments, and for Annuities, upon terms and rates of the most liberal and beneficial character to policy-holders. Prospectuses and every information at the Sydney Branch Office of the Society, Wynyard-square; and at the branch offices in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Launceston.

J. G. WALLER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

VICTORIA LIFE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH:
Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
Capital £2,000,000,
(in 40,000 shares of £50 each.)
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. B. SMITH, Esq. chairman
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD:
The Honorable HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
MEDICAL REFEREES:
JAMES ROBERTSON, M.D.
SPROTT BOYD, M.D.

Special features of the Company—

The Security to the Assured, afforded by its ample capital, and the unlimited liability of a wealthy resident proprietary.

The rates of Premium, which are the lowest that can be charged, consistent with safety.

Its Constitution, which is PROPRIETARY, and which consequently exempts the assured from the liability and risk incurred under the mutual system.

All the financial advantages offered by the most reputable London offices are granted by this Company, among which is the system of GUARANTEED BONUS, under which the amount recoverable at death is gradually increased from year to year by distinct stipulation, instead of being made to depend, as in the mutual system, on the contingency of successful management.

Tables of Rates, and forms of Proposal may be procured, and every other information furnished on application to

C. M. SMITH, resident secretary.

N.B.—Agents wanted in the provincial towns for Victoria Life and Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. References must be made to firms of respectability in Sydney. Apply as above.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Capital (all paid up), £120,000.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £209,000.
SYDNEY BOARD.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Esq.
Chairman of the Melbourne Board,
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.

In the FIRE DEPARTMENT, Policies are issued to cover up to £5000 on good individual risks at the Lowest Current rates of premium.

In transactions connected with the MARINE DEPARTMENT, the Company is in a position to grant special facilities to its customers, more particularly to those engaged in the shipment of Wool or Produce to the United Kingdom. Having an Established Branch in London its arrangements for Re-Insurance are such as to enable the Directors to accept unlimited risks on this class of business, while claims are settled in Sydney or London at the option of the insurer.

The Directors would especially call the attention of the Mercantile community to the subjoined rates for insurances to British ports, which they think will contrast favourably with those which many shippers have been hitherto in the habit of paying through their London agents*:—

The rates of premium on shipments to London or Liverpool are as under: say, on GOLD, or on WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, or other PRODUCE, warranted free of P. average, 30s per cent. net.

On WOOL, with average on each bale, 40s. per cent. net.

Claims settled in SYDNEY or LONDON at insurer's option.

N.B.—Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

* By effecting the transaction at the port of shipment, the British Policy Duty of 5 per cent is also saved.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Original Premium.	Bonus Additions.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premiums.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	50 16 5	23 6 7	5 13 6	No further reduction
British Mutual	16 11 2	104 6 0	49 10 0	8 14 10	With future reductions
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY	16 5 1	198 13 0	89 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 5th.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. B. Wills, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | R. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. R. Dean Thomson, Esq. C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgoo, Esq.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding..... £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,000
Of which £390,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st September.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	... 2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto ...	... 3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto	... 4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto...	... 5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto...	... 5½ ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,250,000
Reserve Fund 252,800

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto...	... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto	... 5½ ditto

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE E. INGELOW, Manager.

DENILIQUIN, New South Wales, and Kirk's Bazaar, Melbourne.—CHARLES EDWARDS and CO., in relinquishing the BUSINESS they have for so long a period carried on at Deniliquin and Melbourne, as stock and commission agents, beg to thank their numerous friends for the large amount of support they have constantly received, and they take this opportunity of informing them, and all parties interested in stock, that they have concluded arrangements with Mr. Charles Brown, of 33, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, to succeed them in their business, which he will incorporate with his own already established at Deniliquin; and in introducing that gentleman to such of their friends who may not know him, Charles Edwards and Co. have much pleasure in assuring them that he is in every way capacitated to forward their interests.

C. EDWARDS and CO.

With reference to the above notice by Messrs. C. Edwards and Co.,

CHARLES BROWN, stock and commission agent, 33, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, begs to inform squatters and others sending stock to Victoria that in consequence of Messrs. Charles Edwards and Co. retiring from Deniliquin he has made arrangements with those gentlemen to amalgamate their stock agency with his own already established there under the management of Mr. Charles Farren, and he trusts to receive a continuance of the consignments hitherto so extensively entrusted to Messrs. Charles Edwards and Co., and promises his best efforts for the interest of all parties making use of his services either at Deniliquin, Melbourne, or Sydney, and at the same time he wishes cordially to thank his many friends for the very liberal support they have already accorded him.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform storekeepers and others, that they have just to hand a great variety of Girls' and Ladies' Straw Hats, new styles, and suitable for the present season; also, several new styles of Men's Straw Hats, leather lined.—N.B.—Flowers, Feathers, Blonds, Ribbons, Parasols, Parachutes, Umbrellas, and every description of Straw Bonnets and Hats; also, Men's, Boys', and Ladies' Felt Hats and Cloth Caps. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Wynyard-street; and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

TO MERCHANTS, SQUATTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, and others.—W. FRITCHARD begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he still carries on his business as AUCTIONEER, BROKER, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in all its branches, upon most reasonable and advantageous terms. Cash advances made upon goods for positive sale. Offices—Market-street.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

WANTED, to sell, the FURNITURE of a small House in Lower Fort-street, nearly new, the owner having left for the country. The House to Let at £50 a year. Easy terms to a respectable buyer. Apply to SPENCER ASHLIN, agent, 155, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM TINDALL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Hornsey Wood, Penrith.—NOTICE—To Graziers, Stockholders, Butchers, and all Persons interested in the sale of Stock and Produce in New South Wales.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public generally that he will be prepared to commence business as Auctioneer and Commission Agent, on and after 1st January, 1861, and be ready to receive stock and produce of all kinds at his yards and stores, Hornsey Wood, Penrith, for sale on commission; upon which liberal advances will be made.

The auctioneer will always have at command any number of well-grassed and watered paddocks for the reception of stock, either for sale or agistment, and drovers kept in readiness for the purpose of transmitting stock to their intended destination at liberal charges.

The Hornsey Wood sale yards will be open to the public for the purpose of holding sales of stock, by the payment of a moderate fee to cover expenses of repairs, &c, &c.

WILLIAM TINDALL.

December 1st.

BATHURST, SOFALA, ORANGE, and MUDGEE MAILS.—TELEGRAPH LINE OF COACHES.—CRANE and ROBERTS having obtained the contract for conveyance of the above mails for the next three years, will commence running their AMERICAN COVERED COACHES to and from Parramatta and the above towns DAILY, on and after 1st January next. Passengers may now rely upon punctuality and civility.

In addition to the daily mails, they will also run an American covered coach three times a week, to and from Parramatta and Bathurst, viz:—To leave Parramatta, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings on arrival of first train from Sydney—reaching Bathurst the following afternoon, and on return to leave Bathurst every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 5 a.m., and arriving in Parramatta the following afternoon, in time for the last train for Sydney. Passengers by the day coach will have no night travelling, and will have the advantage of a night's rest on the road.

BOOKING OFFICES:
Sydney—Mr. W. J. O'Brien, Tattersall's, Pitt-street.
Penrith—G. Kendall's Inn.
Mudgee—Hughson's Hotel
Sofala—Mender's Hotel
Bathurst—Dennis Gayner's Inn.

N.B.—Families wishing to travel can have the benefit of the whole coach, under special arrangement, upon giving one day's notice.

FOR SALE.—Lochfine FRESH HERRINGS, just landed, ex Woolloomooloo, in half-barrels, firkins, and tins, in prime condition, at the stores of M'INTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—
3500 maiden and breeding ewes, from first-rate stations on Darling Downs
3000 breeding ewes, ditto ditto
2000 breeding ewes and lambs, ditto ditto
5000 ditto, on New England
1700 maiden and breeding ewes, on the Burnett
3000 maiden ewes, ditto, and
7000 breeding ewes, ditto
5000 wethers, large frame and fat, on New England
6000 ditto ditto, the pick of Darling Downs
3000 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2000 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
3900 ditto ditto, on the Burnett
2000 ditto ditto, on the M'Intyre. Also, about
300 first-class young rams on Darling Downs; and about
9000 head of well-bred store cattle, n the various districts northward.

BEIT and MACDONALD, 6, Wynyard-street.

STATIONS.—Capacity, 10,000 Head of Cattle.—H. FORBES has received orders to sell four blocks of country in our far-famed Western District, with a muster of 4000 head of splendid cattle—right of brand given in, together with 50 horses, and all improvements.

N.B.—The fattest of our Sydney cattle come from these runs. For reference apply to all the Sydney Carcase Butchers.

FOR SALE, 1400 first-class Breeding EWES, from the Collaroy flocks, principally two, three, and four years old, tupped by superior rams; to lamb in February and March next. Apply to R. J. TRAILL, Esq., Collaroy, Merriwa; or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Sydney.

FOR SALE, in the Wide Bay district, about 4800 EWES and 3000 to 4000 WETHERS, former 2 to 6, and latter 2 to 5 years old, all good sheep; ewes deliverable in March next, wethers any time after shearing. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Sydney, or to W. H. WALSH, Esq., Degilbo, Gayndah, Wide Bay.

STORE WETHERS.—For SALE, 9000 prime STORE WETHERS, from 3 to 5 years old, deliverable at Rylstone, near Mudgee, on the 1st November, 1860. For price and further particulars, apply to H. W. BLOMFIELD, Lower Rylstone; or to EDWARD R. COX, Rawden, Rylstone.

WAVERLEY.—BROAD SOUND.—For SALE, this first-class CATTLE STATION, with 1400 head of cattle. There are five blocks of magnificent country, and the improvements are new and of the best description. For terms apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR SALE, Young Breeding EWES.—1300 Ewes, two to four teeth, sound and never diseased, from first-class flocks, deliverable at Murrurundi. Apply DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

LAND in the CITY for LEASE on a term of years For particulars apply to GEO. HARRIS, Ultimo Leases given free.

MARINE VILLAS, four, five, nine, and twelve rooms, with gardens and grounds, for SALE or to be LET. JULES JOUBERT, 289, George-street.

OAKS PARK ESTATE.—By order of the Mortgagee.—For PRIVATE SALE, on liberal terms, this well-known Agricultural and Grazing Estate, containing 1857 acres, with newly erected Mansion, 200 acres cleared and in crop, and other extensive improvements. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Bank-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE.—
South Sydney.—Freehold Property.—By order of the mortgagees.—Under Power of Sale, Charles Jenkins to John Lewis Spencer.—Cooper and Waterloo streets.

Three HOUSES in Waterloo-street, each having a nice piece of garden-ground attached.

One HOUSE in Cooper-street, with capacious yard.

All let to good tenants. Gross weekly rental, Thirty-seven Shillings per week.

For terms and all particulars apply at the Counting-house of HENRY FISHER and SON, general commission merchants, ship brokers, and Custom House agents, corner of Argyle and Lower George streets. Sydney, 7th December.

FOR SALE, by private contract, FREEHOLD PROPERTY, Saint Leonard's, North Shore, in the main street, leading from Blue's Ferry, by order of the mortgagees, under power of sale (the late Henry Pinnock Field to the late John Lewis Spencer), Mackenzie' Butcher's Shop, facing the main street, and a Stone Cottage in Lavender-street, adjoining. These premises are now let to Mr. Mackenzie, at a yearly rental of seventy-two pounds (£72). This truly eligible property and beautiful site, being on the top of the first hill from the ferry, commands an enchanting view of Sydney and its environs. For sale a bargain. Apply for particulars at the counting-house of HENRY FISHER and SON, general commission merchants, ship brokers, and Custom-house agents, corner of Argyle and Lower George streets.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Adelaide Flour—Without reserve.

THIS DAY, Monday, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, foot of Market-street, in one or more lots, and positively without reserve.
97 bags Adelaide flour.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

75 Packages General Drapery, Slops, Woollens, Hats, Millinery, &c,

WEDNESDAY, December 12th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 12th, at 11 o'clock,
75 packages seasonable drapery, just landed.
Particulars in future advertisements.

In the Insolvent Estate of H. W. Johnson.

Pair Horses, Carriage, and Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of capital carriage horses
A first-rate family carriage and harness, &c

Milch Cows and Heifers.
Just arrived from the Goulburn District.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from J. J. Woodward, Esq., to sell by auction, at George Davidson's, Governor Burke Inn, near the University, Parramatta Road, on WEDNESDAY next, at two o'clock p.m.,
About 30 head well-bred and quiet heifers, several with calves at side, and the remainder all springers.

Unbroken Horses
In the Cattle Market Yards.

TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. William Elliott, of Eaton Park, near Goulburn, to sell in the Cattle Market Yards, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,
15 powerful draught colts (unbroken).

MONDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-bred grey gelding, useful in either saddle or harness
A handsome bay saddle horse, bred on the Clarence
Several useful draught horses
30 various horses; also,
1 dogcart
2 spring-carts
3 drays.

Horse Sale, THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 first-class draught horses, just arrived from Maitland, all subject to trial before payment
A team of three horses, from Goulburn
1 bay horse, 25 cwt. up Druitt-street
The usual variety of other horses
Gigs, dogcarts, drays, harness, &c. Also,
The celebrated hurdle racehorse, Bay Whisker, at 12 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Chesme Raisins.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
150 boxes very prime Chesme raisins, 8 in circle.
Terms at sale.

Maize Meal.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
5 tons maize meal.

The above has been dressed and finished in a very superior manner. The appearance is equal to the finest wheat flour. Samples for trial can be obtained on application at the rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms, cash.

New Fruit.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11 o'clock
50 cases fine new currants
10 ditto Elesme figs
150 boxes Chesme raisins
25 barrels Elesme ditto
46 ditto Brazil nuts
10 bales Barcelona ditto
30 barrels soft-shell almonds
10 cases jars French plums, &c.
Terms at sale.

Great sale of Fancy Goods.

Christmas Presents, Toys, &c.

FRIDAY, 14th December, at 11 o'clock,

For Unreserved Sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
A choice assortment of elegant fancy articles suitable for the approaching festive season, comprising
Splendid inlaid dressing tables
Ditto ditto dressing tables
Ivory crucifixes
China and gold ditto
Stereoscopes and slides
Fancy china in great variety
Ormolu and other ornamental clocks
Wax flowers, fruit, &c., under glass, &c.
Full particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Dates.
Fine New Muscat.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
200 bags fine new Muscat dates.
Terms at sale.

Mess Pork
Colonial Beef.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
14 casks American pork
10 tierces colonial-cured beef.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Sugars.

Balance of Cargo, ex Fanny Fisher.
For Unreserved Sale.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock.
The remaining unsold portion of the cargo of well selected first-class sugars, ex Fanny Fisher, from Mauritius.
No. 3—100 bags sugar, La Gaute
4—300 ditto ditto, Deep River
15—370 ditto ditto, Grand baie
16—370 ditto ditto, Mon tresor.
200 bags new Muscat dates

The above comprise the whole of the cargo still unsold, and as the auctioneers have received imperative instructions to realise without delay, they hope the trade will take the advantage of this opportunity of securing really first class sugars.
Terms at sale.

Choice Wines and Spirits, Liqueurs, &c.

To Hotelkeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Private Families, and others.

THURSDAY, 13th instant.

In the Trust Estate of the late Edward Salamon, Esq.
For Unreserved Sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the trustees in the estate of the late Edward Salamon, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11,
The whole of the late Mr. Salamon's valuable stock of wines, spirits, liqueurs, &c., duty paid in bond.
Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Funicans, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

THURSDAY, 13th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 on THURSDAY next, to close an account,
G 588 —80 cases brandy
L 588 —10 ditto ditto
D 588 —14 ditto ditto
R 614½—31 ditto ditto
K 654 —14 ditto whisky
P 684 — 5 quarter-casks gin
K 632 —40 hogsheads rum.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Refined Syrup.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

From the Sugar Refinery, Botany Road.
To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
12 hogsheads golden syrup, a very superior sample, delivered free.
Terms at sale.

S. S. Island Arrowroot.
ex Timandra.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY at 11 o'clock,
Two tons South Sea Island arrowroot, in small bags of 50 lbs., now landing ex schooner Timandra.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers
Terms at sale.

Byass' Ale.
Worthington and Robinson's Ditto.

THURSDAY, 13th December.

LE. THRELK

Cottage and Ground, Darling Road, Balmain.
By order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
A very comfortable seven-roomed cottage, occupied by Mr. Yarnton, erected of seasoned wood, weather-boarded on the outside and well finished within, having suitable outoffices, a well of good water, and garden.
The situation is a little to the westward of the cottage formerly known as the residence of the Consul of Portugal, and has a very extensive and pleasing prospect, including views of the Parramatta River.
The frontage to Darling Road is about 43 feet, by a depth of 104 feet, and it is bounded by lands belonging to Messrs. Muir and Read.
Terms at sale.

3 Acres 1 Rood and 16 Perches of Land, at Burwood, subdivided into Eight Allotments, of nearly half an acre, being sufficient for a cottage and good garden, close to Burwood House, in sight of the Railway Station, and at a very short distance from it. Burwood-street separates this property from the Burwood House Estate. The allotments are about midway between the railway line and the Parramatta Road, four of them having a frontage of 400 feet to Driver's Road, which crosses the railway line, and connects the Parramatta Road with it; so that residents at this place have the advantage of travelling by train or in their own conveyance at any hour by day or night along the principal road in the colony. The land is further described by the deed as
All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Burwood, in the parish of Concord, being lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of section three on the plan of sub-division, commencing at a point in the eastern boundary of Driver's Road, and at its junction with Rowley-place, and bounded on the north by Rowley-place, being a line bearing east three hundred and seventy feet; on the east by Burwood Road, being a line bearing south four hundred feet; on the south by lots 8 and 7, being a line bearing west three hundred and seventy feet; on the west by Driver's Road, being a line bearing north four hundred feet, to the point of commencement, containing in all three acres one rood and sixteen perches.
The allotments have each a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 185 feet.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell the above property by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 13th December, at 11 o'clock.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S SALE,
At the Mart, Labour Bazaar.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Carpets
Bedding, Counters, Cooking Stoves, Mangles
Dogcart, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of household furniture and effects, comprising
Chiffoniers, loo and telescope tables
Hair-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Chimney glasses, engravings, and paintings
Iron and wood bedsteads, stretchers, &c.
Washstands, toilet glasses, curtains, &c.
3 pianofortes by celebrated makers
2 large carpets, floorcloth, rugs, &c.
4 splendid featherbeds
Palliasses, mattresses, blankets, &c.
2 counters and lot shelving
Cooking stoves, grates, &c.
Mangles, doors, and sashes; also
New dogcart
2 crates china and crockery.
Terms, cash.

Positive Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture, Harmonium, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from F. Garland Mylree, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises, Richmond Cottage, Edgecliffe Road, Double Bay, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, &c., comprising
Drawing-room suites, richly carved, in solid rosewood
Dining room furniture, good and substantial
Bedroom furniture, comprising every requisite
Crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c
Catalogues will be ready previous to day of sale.

100 Trunks of Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes.

All New Goods, just landed, ex Omar Pasha.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and the Trade.

By order of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.
Comprising a very superior assortment.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 10th, 1860, at 10 o'clock prompt,
100 trunks of boots and shoes, from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. J. Davies and Sons, London, viz:
Gents' grain hungarian boots, pegged
Ditto best light calf wellington boots
Ditto calf wellington ditto
Men's stout wellington boots, pegged
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Gents' kid top boots, E.S., patent goloshed
Gents' kid top boots, E. S., circular seams
Ditto patent calf oxonian shoes, ditto
Women's calf lace boots, B.B.
Ladies' best cashmere boots, patent fronts, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, pumps
Ditto coloured ditto ditto
Ditto black kid balmoral boots, M.H.
Ditto bronze ditto
Ditto bronze kid dancing boots, E.S.
Ditto bronze slippers and sandal operas
Ditto black cashmere shoes, elastic fronts and tassels
Girls' black cashmere boots, E.S., pumps
Ditto coloured ditto, E.S., patent fronts, pumps
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H.
Children's ditto, welts, T.P.H.
Children's cashmere boots, E.S., patent fronts, pumps
Children's kid balmoral boots, pumps
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, E.S., pumps
Ditto coloured kid dancing shoes
Gents' best morocco grecian slippers
Men's margate slippers
Ditto black basil ditto
Ladies' berlin slippers
Women's carpet ditto
Ditto superior margate ditto.
Without the slightest reserve.
*** In consequence of the nomination for West Sydney taking place at 12 o'clock on Monday, the sale will commence at 10 o'clock prompt. Buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.
Terms at sale.

B. Y. Sickles.
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, December 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex La Hogue,
150 dozen B Y. sickles.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Basket Ware
Rocking Horses.
To Buyers of Baskets, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, December 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of baskets—
Square coloured market (4 in a nest), white market (4 and 5 in a nest), coarse market, office paper, &c., &c.; also,
2 large size No. 3 rocking horses, fitted with glass eyes, with handsome velvet saddle cloth horsehair finished.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Furniture.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day, as soon as fitted and ready,
An invoice containing—
60 packages of superior English furniture.
Further particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.
To Fancy Warehousemen, Toymen, and others.
25 Cases of Assorted Toys.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 13th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 cases of assorted toys.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Oil Paintings.
To Connoisseurs, Lovers of the Fine Arts, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, December 11th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of superior oil paintings,
Various subjects.
*** On view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Pint Pickles.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, December 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Victory, Teogoco, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
Nos. 1, 7, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 28, 34, 36, 44, 51, 54, 62, 71, 81, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 93, 99—23 cases pint pickles, each 2 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Choice Teas.
Balance of the Cargo ex Dragon.
Finest Congou
Choice Family Souchong
Orange Pekoe, &c., &c.

Important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

Day of Sale—TUESDAY, December 11th.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on the above date, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of choice teas ex Dragon, consisting of
No. 3—433 boxes finest congou
4—158 half-chests ditto
5— 99 chests choice congou souchong
6—372 boxes finest congou
7— 39 chests choice family souchong
8—352 boxes finest congou
1—134 ten-catty boxes scented pekoe
2—187 five-catty ditto ditto
3—190 five-catty ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Damaged Flour.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Electra, from San Francisco.
To Bakers, Millers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at quarter to 1 o'clock,
Damaged by sea water,
32 bags Californian flour, each 50 lbs., slightly damaged
49 ditto ditto, ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Gallego and Hazall Flour.
To close a Joint Account.
A fresh shipment,
To Millers, Bakers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at a quarter to 1 o'clock,
Without reserve,
To close a joint account.
215 barrels Gallego flour
135 ditto Hazall ditto.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, Dried Fruits
Tobacco, Paper, &c.
To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, December 11th.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, December 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve, to close consignments,
Several importations of the above goods, viz.—
Cossipore sugar, sugar candy
London dressed Patna rice
Scotch oatmeal, W. I. arrowroot
Sago, tapioca, pearl barley
Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon
Cassia, jam, and R. I. ginger
Carraway seeds, pimento, white pepper
Muscatel, elems, and sultana raisins
Turkey figs, Jordan almonds
Dried apples, Patras currants
Barcelona nuts, soft shell almonds
French plums, dried quinces
Hill and Lodge's, Crosse and Blackwells, and Batty's
OILMEN'S STORES, consisting of
Quart and pint pickles
Quart, pint, and half-pint salad oil
Bottled fruits, assorted
Jams and jellies, in tins and jars, 1-lb. and 2-lb.
Quarts table vinegar
Half-pints assorted syrups, viz., lemon, pineapple, pear, and nectar
Pints spanish and french olives
Half-pints french capers
Ditto gorgona anchovies
Pictorial pots anchovy and bloater paste
Pint onions, walnuts, and red cabbage
Half-pint assorted sauces
Lea and Perrins' worcester sauce, pints and half-pints
Mushroom catsup
Champion's vinegar, in quarter-casks
Taylor, Brothers, soluble chocolate
Ditto, ditto, homœopathic cocoa
Barry's cocoa nibs
Sardines, Albert's, Bassets, &c.
Refined saltpetre
Ling fish, preserved salmon
Lochfine and Dutch herrings
Coly's and Sinclair's hams
Compton's bacon
North Wilts and Cheddar cheese
Cavendish tobacco (honeymoon), 10's.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
102 Trunks Seasonable Goods.
Ex late arrivals.
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of boots and shoes,
Particulars in a future issue.

Pampanga Sugar.
China Sugar, Sugar Candy.
To Grocers, Confectioners, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 tons Pampanga sugar
30 tons China ditto
100 tubs sugar candy.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
The balance of the cargo ex Angeline.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Angeline, comprising some of the best samples of crystals, and counter sugars.
Terms at sale.

Chilian Beans, German Sausage.
To Grocers, Seedmen, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 11th, at 11 o'clock,
1½ ton Chilian beans
50 tins prime German sausages.
Terms at sale.

Tozer's A 1 Tallow
Hides, Horns, Prime Mess Beef
Cedar, &c.
Cargo of the William, from Port Macquarie.
To Soap Boilers, Chandlers, Tanners, Timber Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell, by auction, at the Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the William, from Port Macquarie, consisting of
7 casks Tozer's A 1 tallow
150 heavy hides
33 light ditto
20 calfskins
1 bale wool
210 horns
13 casks prime mess beef
10 logs cedar, as under—
1 log, 8 x 11 x 11, 80 feet
1 log, 10 x 12 x 10, 100 feet
1 log, 9 x 11 x 10, 82 feet
1 log, 16 x 16 x 16, 213 feet
1 log, 8 x 14 x 12, 112 feet
1 log, 8 x 12 x 11, 88 feet
1 log, 9 x 12 x 12 108 feet
1 log, 9 x 13 x 13, 126 feet
1 log, 8 x 21 x 20, 280 feet
1 log, 8 x 21 x 24, 336 feet.
Terms at sale.

MR. JAMES MONAGHAN has received instructions from Mr. Michael M'Mahon to sell by public auction, at the corner of Kent and Druitt streets, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, 10th December,
Butcher's utensils and sundries.

Sails and Rope saved from the British Merchant; also, the yacht SYLPH; and a Coaster's Boat.

On TUESDAY, 11th December, at half-past 2 o'clock.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, on the Market Wharf,
A large quantity of rope and sails, all more or less damaged by fire; also the well known fast sailing yacht SYLPH, with gear, sails, and everything complete; a first-rate ship's boat, suitable for a coaster.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Produce Sale.

Wool, Hides, Tallow, Bacon, Hay, Malt, Bran, Pollard, Oats, Flour, and Millet Brooms.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his new stores, Market Wharf, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock,
3 bales wool
3 casks tallow
100 prime heavy hides
About one ton prime bacon, in lots
60 bales very prime lucerne hay
30 ditto ditto oaten ditto
50 bags ditto maize
200 ditto ditto oats
50 ditto household fine flour
300 ditto coarse flesky bran
60 ditto pollard, slightly damaged
6 dozen millet brooms
Terms, cash.

Boots and shoes.
Now landing from the Walter Hood.

J. Joseph and Sons,' Davies and Sons,' and other well-known makers.

On TUESDAY, 18th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
115 trunks seasonable boots and shoes, from the above well-known makers.
Terms, liberal

Preliminary Notice.
97 Packages Seasonable Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c., now landing from the Walter Hood, Queen of the Avon, and other late arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 13th,
FRIDAY, 14th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
97 packages seasonable goods.
Particulars in Tuesday's issue

Reeves and Sons' Drawing Materials, &c.

Royal Drawing Paper, assorted
Imperial ditto, ditto
Double Elephant ditto, ditto
Antiquarian Drawing Paper
Continuous Drawing Paper
Assorted Drawing Pencils
Moulded Water Colours.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 11th December.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
An assorted shipment of Reeves and Sons' drawing materials, as above, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

LITHOGRAPHS, BALMAIN ESTATE.—Intending Purchasers are informed that a number of Lithographs of this Estate are now ready for distribution. MORT and CO.

By order of the Mortgagee.

GROSE-STREET, CAMPERDOWN
COMFORTABLE FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE.

Title, unquestionable. For particulars apply to W. K. Macnish, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, December 19th,
An allotment of land, having a frontage of 30 feet, more or less, to GROSE-STREET, by a depth of 99 feet; upon which is erected a four-room verandah cottage. The front rooms are of brick, and the back rooms stud and weatherboard, with brick chimney, zinc roof; also, an excellent WELL of WATER, and a good garden.
This snug little property is fenced in and is situate near Gared's Cottages, and within five minutes' walk of SITE of the ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE, and of the Camperdown and Newtown omnibuses.
It is in the market for positive sale, and may be secured a bargain.

FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.
PITT-STREET,
Opposite the School of Arts, being all those extensive premises known as SLY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE and MANUFACTORY; together with all the Land attached thereon, comprising nearly
A QUARTER OF AN ACRE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

Title.—Grant from the Crown to Vendor.
Terms.—A very large portion of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain secured on the property at six per cent. per annum.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Joseph Sly to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of city property known as SLY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, situate in the very centre of the city, OPPOSITE THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, and comprising as follows:—
The EXTENSIVE RANGE OF BRICK BUILDINGS in Pitt-street, extending over the full frontage, comprising three floors, and at present occupied as show rooms, warehouse, and private residence. The principal walls are 18-inch brickwork; the floors, roofing, &c., of colonial hardwood, and the leading timbers of ironbark.
Connected with it by a passage is ANOTHER RANGE OF BRICK BUILDINGS, two stories high, and containing six apartments. The premises at the rear are very extensive, and are now occupied as workshops, timber yard, &c.
The land upon which the whole stands has 64 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO PITT-STREET, and 140 FEET IN DEPTH, and contains an area of 33½ PERCHES.
MORT and CO. beg to call the attention of capitalists and parties seeking FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENTS to the sale of this property. In EXTENT it is the LARGEST that has been offered, in one block, for some time past, and as regards situation it occupies one of the FINEST and MOST VALUABLE in the City. There cannot be a doubt that the erection of the New School of Arts, one of the VERY FINEST BUILDINGS IN SYDNEY, now nearly completed, together with the extensive premises recently built by Mr. Wilkie, have given a very great additional value to the surrounding properties, and that this particular locality is becoming a most favourite one for shops.
These premises were erected by Mr. Sly, especially for the purposes of his own business, but they are so arranged and constructed, as to admit of being converted into three excellent shops, which might be done at a comparatively small outlay, and would add materially to the income from them.
*** The premises may be viewed any day, by application either to MORT and CO., at the Rooms, Pitt-street; or to Mr. SLY, on the premises.

1000 HEAD OF STORE CATTLE, of equal sexes, from 2 to 7 years old, running at WERRAI Station, LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock,
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, of equal sexes, from 2 to 7 years old, and free from stags, deliverable at WALGETT, at the junction of the Namoi and Barwin Rivers; or at any point within fifty miles of WERRAI STATION, where they are now running.
The attention of buyers of store stock is directed to this sale. Full particulars of the stock may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, sofas, couches, chiffoniers, washstands, sideboard, oilcloth, safes, cupboards, glass cases, bedding, pier and toilet glasses, pictures, ornaments, glass, crockery, counters, beer-engine, kitchen utensils, &c. Also,
Damaged spades and shovels, clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. G. M. PITT has received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, 12th December, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Randwick and Waverley Tollgates.
Especial attention to the sale of the above is requested by the undersigned, positively to take place THIS DAY, the 10th.
The public are assured that there is no reserve, and terms of sale are liberal.
ROBERT MURIEL auctioneer and commission agent, Wynyard-street.

Randwick.
Most Important Sale.
*** The Randwick Races, are now confirmed.

On MONDAY, the 10th December, at 12 o'clock.

The Randwick Toll Gate.
Also,
The Waverley Toll Gate.
For Unreserved Sale—for One or Two Years' Lease.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from the Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 10th December, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Namely,
The toll-gate leading to the Randwick racecourse, with a first-class dwelling-house, recently built of stone, attached. Also,
The toll-gate situate at Waverley.
N.B. Any further particulars can be had of Mr. J. HINWOOD, 292, Pitt-street; or from the Auctioneer, R. MURIEL, Wynyard-street.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant.

Preliminary Notice.
The Stock-in-Trade of a Photographist.
Full particulars in future issue.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next,
A very valuable photographic plant.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Darlinghurst.
Important Sale of Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.
N.B.—Full particulars in future issue.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Captain Martindale, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Darlinghurst, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Preliminary Notice of a Sale by Public Auction of substantial Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Household Requisites, Silver-Plate, Sundries, &c., &c.

The Property of Mrs. Elias, Elizabeth-street.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mrs. Elias to sell by public auction, on an early day this month (of which due notice will be given),
The whole of her valuable household furniture, silver-plate, and effects, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

A Crack Gun and Rifle,
First-class.
The property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, (unless previously disposed of privately), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street,
One A1 double barrel gun and case
One ditto ditto rifle.
Terms, cash.

For Auction sale—MONDAY next, the 10th instant.

Soda Crystals
Soap
Plaster Paris
Portland Cement
Allsop's Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Ex Cypress,
15 casks soda crystals
25 boxes Steele's Liverpool soap, each 56 lbs.
20 casks plaster paris.
Ex Solway,
20 casks Portland cement
2 hogsheads Allsop's ale.
Terms, cash.

White Lead.
To Painters, Steam Companies, Builders, and others.
For Positive Sale.
Without Reserve.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Ex Bengal.
S.
400 kegs white lead, each 28 lbs.
200 ditto ditto ditto, each 56 lbs.
Terms at sale.

To Painters, Oil and Colourmen, Builders, Ironmongers, Steam Companies, and others.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black Paint
Red ditto
Green ditto
Patent Driers
Dry Colours
Colza Oil
Linseed Oil, in drums and casks
Turps
Sheathing Felt
Putty, &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
20 kegs white lead, each 1 cwt.
10 ditto red ditto, ditto
1 cask red paint, containing 28 kegs, each 28 lbs.
1 ditto black paint, ditto 26 ditto, ditto
1 ditto green ditto, ditto 27 ditto, ditto
2 ditto patent driers, ditto, ditto
5 ditto Crome's putty, in bladders
10 ditto ditto white lead
20 ditto assorted dry colours
50 drums colza oil
100 ditto raw and boiled linseed oil
50 ditto turps
6 hogsheads raw and boiled linseed oil
10 frames, sheathing felt, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Teas, &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY will sell by auction on MONDAY, 17th, at the Pawn Office, 92, Bathurst-street, the undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with him on the dates specified as under:—
1860.
July 4th, silk dress, visite, and shawl, lot of sundry wearing apparel, lot of books; 16th, double-barrel pistol; 20th, gold brooch, suit of clothes, opera glass and small telescope, satin dress piece; 24th, two pairs boots, single barrel gun, gold chain; 25th, two rings and two brooches, six shirts and shawl; 26th, silver lever watch 8260, old silver watch, opera cloak, gold bracelet; 27th, silver geneva watch 8836; 28th, silver watch 24648; 31st, coat, trousers, and vest, small telescope, silk dress. August 2nd, gold lever watch 6432, gold albert and diamond ring, gold ring; 4th, large Bible, silver watch 19038, coat, trousers, and vest, frock coat, gold lever watch 22071, and chain; 6th, cloth mantle, counterpane, pair of blankets, and four sheets; 8th, silver geneva watch 7709, silk shawl and gold chain; 10th, gold ring, lot of underclothing; 11th, silver geneva watch 1350; 13th, large counterpane; 14th, frock coat; silk dress; 16th, gold ring, stuff dress; 18th, gold ring, silver watch 2764, heavy gold ring, silk dress, two gold rings; 20th, cloth trousers; 21st, coat and dress piece, violin in case, oil painting, surveying instruments; 25th, silver watch, gold brooch, coral-stand, silver watch 1824, silver knife, fork, spoon, and 2 rings; 27th, heavy gold ring, lot of sundry wearing apparel; 30th, gold ring, silver mug, marine curtains, revolver pistol; 31st, fancy dress, stuff dress, and crape shawl, single-barrel gun, lot of carpenters' tools, and a large number of bundles, &c., of 5s. and under.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 11th December.

To Hatters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.
Hats and Caps.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of hats and caps, just landed, comprising fine French felts, Canadians, shell raglans, tweed and moire garibaldis, regulation cloth caps, volunteer rifle caps, boys' shako caps, Spanish turbans, brown Brazilians, boys' horsehair, round crown felt Canadians, lawn cap covers, black Paris hats, boys' military caps, men's plaid regulations, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
47 bales and cases of new and seasonable drapery, ex Omar Pasha—
Muslin robes, flounced; organdie muslins, flounced
Women's white cotton hose, sky and maise coburgs
Mixed alpacas, fringed toilet, brown and drab straw hats
Girls' white cuinoline and braid hats, black glace mantles
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 blankets, white counterpanes
Saxony flannel, 9-8 prints, 8-4 grey domestic
White and coloured mosquito nets, dwarf window blinds
Amber, green, white, and sky lenos, lappet sprig books
Ruffle falls, goffered trimming, bugle lace, kid gloves
Lace mantles, light cloth mantles, tweed mantles
Toilet fringes, spotted muslins, pale books, bishops' lawn
Silk fringes, turkey twills, harness window blinds
Victoria lawns, coutille stays, bonnets, ribbons
Feathers, flowers, ginghams, flounced crossover robes
Lace jackets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

To Outfitters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
17 cases new and seasonable ready-made clothing, ex Omar Pasha, comprising
Fine black alpacca lustre sacs, light and dark tweed sacs
Summer tweed trousers, fancy silk regency vests, black cloth trousers
Coloured flannel sacs, boys' and youths' shepherd plaid suits
White drill suits, brown drill trousers, coloured satora sacs
Men's millers' mole trousers, C. C., drab mole trousers
Honeycomb vests, stripe doe trousers, black satin vests
Black cloth sacs alpacca vests, brown and white drill vests
Dungaree trousers, crimean shirts, duck trousers
Shepherd plaid vests, super black cloth vests
Colonial tweed trousers, flannel under-shirts, tweed and drill suits, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 11th December.

Best Mountain Pine
Picked Richmond River Cedar.
Ex Sancho Panza.
At the Market Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
Ex Sancho Panza,
40,000 feet best mountain pine
15,000 feet picked Richmond River cedar.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 13th December.

To Stationers
To Printers, and others.
Paper and General Stationery.
Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of paper and general stationery, now landing.
Full particulars in a future issue.

MONDAY, 10th DECEMBER.

Important Sale.
To Stationers, Booksellers, Perfumers, Country Buyers, and Dealers.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 255, George-street North, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To close accounts,
2 cases Gesnell's perfumery, damaged,—
Lavender water, cut stoppered scents
Cut smelling salts, pomades, soaps
Cosmetiques, violet powder, cold cream
Cherry tooth paste, hair oils, creams
Pitcher essences, eau de cologne.
2 cases stationery,—
Letter and note envelopes, letter paper, cream-laid note paper, Uncle Tom's Cabin, History of Wellington, Life of Napoleon, Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Abbott's History, Songs for the Million, Scottish Songs, stereoscopes with slides, steel pens, ready reckoners, memo. books, account books, &c.
4 cases fancy goods,—
Silver-mounted riding whips, oil paintings, fancy-head pipes, with stems, meerschaum pipes, concertinas, fintinas, wax dolls—moving eyes, Bohemian vases, pocket books, clothes brushes, hair brushes, horse brushes, pen holders, pocket cutlery, table cutlery, brass compasses, sealing wax, ivory combs, stained dressing combs, poll combs, and a large variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 10th December.

To Tanners, Dyers, Scourers, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Oxalic Acid.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case, and an village case, of oxalic acid, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Monday.

Oilmen's Stores, Pipes, Blacking.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
3 hogsheads paste blacking
3 case cheese
20 boxes pipes
Pickles, sauces, preserves, biscuits, curry powder, patent groats, baking powder, chutney, chocolate, cocoa nuts, jams, spices, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 13th December.

Grand Pianoforte, by Erard.
In the Insolvent Estate of Caspar Kriegsman, Professor of Music.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 255, George-street, on THURSDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
By order of R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee in the above Estate,
A rosewood, full compass, grand pianoforte, by Erard, with all modern improvements.
Terms, cash.
Can be viewed at Messrs. H. R. Hurford and Co.'s pianoforte warehouse, Castlereagh-street, up to the day of sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, December 10th.

G. F. BAKER is instructed by Mr. John Connor, who is retiring from business in consequence of ill health, to sell by auction, at his late residence, Castlereagh-street, opposite Mr. Lenehan's, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
The superior household furniture and bedding, handsome frame engravings, superior English couch, six hair-seat chairs, one rosewood loo table, one clock, lot of wearing apparel, counter, gas fittings; painters', masons', and carpenters' tools; ironmongery, painter's stone, carpenters' bench, taps, casks, mantelpiece, hearthstone, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of T. Griffiths.
By order of the Official Assignee.
To Storekeepers, and Dealers, Parties furnishing, and others
Extensive Sale of
Ironmongery
Plateware
Table and Pocket Cutlery
Carpenters' Tools
Crockery and Glassware
Shop fittings
Desk, Counters, &c.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from Robert Sempill, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by public auction, on the premises 172, George-street, near Bathurst-street, on THURSDAY, 13th December, 1860, and following days, commencing at 10 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of
Ironmongery
Crockeryware and chinaware
Shop fittings, desk, counter, &c.
Catalogues of the stock-in-trade with terms and conditions of sale, may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. —, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.'s chemists.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by N. C. Phillips, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers. In lots to suit purchasers.
The above are from the celebrated flocks of William Bradley, Esq.

ALTERATION of TIME of MEAT SALE at Lime-street Wharf.—The MEAT SALES will in future be held at 4 p.m. On SATURDAYS, at NOON; and on MONDAYS, at 6 a.m., and 4 p.m.

The Celebrated Glenlee Dairy.
Most Important Sale of the Stock of this far-famed dairy, together with the Dairy Utensils,
Working Bullocks
Drays, Waggons
Draught and Blood Horses
Ploughs, Harrows
Winnowing Machines, Horse Rakes, and
A Superior Lot of Pigs.

The special attention of Dairymen, Breeders, Farmers, Dealers, Private Families, and others, is directed to the present opportunity of selecting from this choice herd of well bred DAIRY CATTLE such stock as may meet their varied requirements.
In submitting the whole to public auction the proprietress has resisted many applications to purchase privately in small lots. The entire herd without one being culled, will be unreservedly submitted to the judgment of all those who may be practically interested, or whose bucolic tendencies lead them to admire perfection, in this department of pastoral pursuits.
The produce of this CELEBRATED DAIRY has always been eagerly sought after in the Sydney market, and constantly commanded the highest market price, and this best of all practical proofs (which any housekeeper of the metropolis will corroborate) stamps the high character of the cattle and

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid for the week ended is as follows :—

Brandy	.....	.....	.....	£379 4 9
Gin ...	.....	.....	.....	266 15 9
Whisky	.....	.....	.....	64 3 9
Rum	.....	.....	.....	639 2 6
Wine ...	.....	.....	.....	66 2 0
Tobacco and snuff	.....	.....	.....	340 11 3
Cigars ...	.....	.....	.....	128 12 6
Ale	.....	.....	.....	29 4 8
Sugar, unrefined ...	.....	.....	.....	1000 0 0
Gold	.....	.....	.....	1 2 6
Opium	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0
Pilotage	.....	.....	.....	18 12 4
Dues	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0
Total	.....	.....	.....	£2951 2 6

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows :—

Brandy	.....	.....	.....	£96 11 6
Gin	.....	.....	.....	148 3 2
Rum	.....	.....	.....	75 19 0
Wine	.....	.....	.....	31 0 0
Tobacco and snuff	.....	.....	.....	194 16 0
Tea	.....	.....	.....	78 2 0
Coffee and chicory	.....	.....	.....	9 16 0
Sugar, unrefined.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0
Pilotage	.....	.....	.....	15 3 8
Dues.....	.....	.....	.....	3 10 0
				£683 0 10

The total traffic on the Great Southern Railway, for the week ending 1st December, amounted to £864 3s. 2d., and the number of passengers 7614.

On the Great Western Railway, for the same period, £154 12s. 9d., and the number of passengers 1601.

On the Great Northern Railway for the same week, £242 5s. 3d., and the number of passengers 2865.

A very important notice was issued to-day by the Judges of the Supreme Court, referring to applications for the release of sequestrated estates. The following is a copy of the document :—

1. That no application shall be made to the Court for the release of any estate from sequestration unless and until notice of such application shall have been filed in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and notice thereof be given to the official assignee of the particular estate.

2. That such notice shall be so filed at least three days before such application, and shall distinctly set forth the grounds relied upon for the release of the estate from sequestration.

We have papers from Melbourne to the 6th instant. From the Argus we take the following :—

The Bill of Entry gives the declared value of the imports at the port of Melbourne during the past week at £668,165, and the exports at £154,989; the balance being in favour of the former to the sum of £458,176.

In the import market a fair amount of country business has been done in the chief articles of general consumption. The flour market has been altogether inactive, and sales have been confined to small trade lots, prices of Adelaide town brands ruling at from £16 10s to £17 10s; superfine, £18 per ton.

The shareholders of the National Bank of Australasia held a special general meeting on the 3rd of December, at the head offices, Melbourne. After some discussion, it was agreed that the losses sustained by the Bank for the last half-year should be written off the capital of the company.

From Adelaide we have papers via Melbourne to the 1st instant. The Register gives the subjoined report of the markets :—

The flour market during the past week has been particularly inactive and dull, not more than one or two lots having changed hands; and although we know of no sales under £16, which is our nominal quotation, yet that price is not to be obtained just now.

In wheat a fair amount of business has been done, and prices have slightly varied, according to the terms of delivery; but 3s 6d remains about the price of parcels at the port on immediate delivery, though one or two small lots have been disposed of as high as 3s 7d and 3s 8d; dray-loads are bringing 3s. Of old wheat there is scarcely any left, and the price is therefore nearly nominal, but a small lot was sold this day at 3s 8d.

Cape barley continues to come in freely, and prices remain about the same—3s to 3s 3d.

English barley is being inquired for; but we have not heard of any sales, or of any offering; and, in the absence of all transactions, we cannot venture to quote a price for it.

Colonial hams and bacon, if well cured, are in demand at 11d; but we cannot expect the price to rise on account of the quantity of English on hand.

Butter is still very plentiful at 10d per lb.

Cheese continues about 5d, the supplies being much in excess of demand.

Hay is very plentiful, and the best wheaten hay will not bring more than £3 to £3 10s.

The wool sales to-day were well attended, and, contrary to general expectation, purchases were freely made at prices sustaining last week's rates. Greasy wools were in better inquiry, and found ready purchasers at from 10d to 14¼d per lb; fleece wool brought from 19d to 24½d per lb.

In the share market a larger amount of business has been done than for some days past, and a better feeling has been shown with regard to several mining enterprises which have lain long in a quiescent state. Although the transactions have not been to a very great extent, numerous sales have been made. We can quote the following :—Colonial Bank, £8 3s 6d; Beehive, £7 10s; Atlas, 42s; Hustler's, 21s; Golden Gully, 5s; Johnson's 25s; Sandy Creek, 22s 6d; Catherine Reef, 15s 6d; Ballarat Gas, £6 1s.

VICTORIA.

By the Wonga Wonga we have papers from Melbourne to the 6th instant.

We quote as follows from the Argus :—

Alluding to the farmers' prospects in Victoria, that journal remarks:—This season promises to be a most trying one to the farmer who depends mainly on his hay crops. The expense of getting these in will be much increased by the delay and frequent interruptions from the rain. If the weather were to take up now, and remain fine for two or three weeks, some of the latest sown crops might be saved in good order; but the bulk of the year's crop has already suffered, and this will, of course, fetch but a low price. Although this one crop has been so much injured, to the loss of not a few individuals, the country at large has benefited much by the late rains. Never before did the wheat crops generally give promise of a greater yield, and the potatoes are most luxuriant in growth, and will be most abundant and cheap. The safety of the other root crops has also been insured, but these are grown to such a limited extent as to be scarcely worth mentioning, were it not that the encouragement afforded by the success of one season to persons trying them on a small scale will lead to an extension of the system—of far more value to the country than the produce of one year. This has been compared by many to an English summer, and, though differing much from that last experienced there, is certainly more like those usual in the colder climate of the old country than in Australia.

There appears to be a lull just now in the virulence and spread of pleuro-pneumonia, at least as far as can be judged from outward appearances; but this should not tempt cattle owners into the belief that it can be got under very easily, or without strong precautionary measures, enforced, perhaps, for years to come yet. The same thing happened in America; and the apathy of a few months during the summer before last, while the disease was insidiously extending without any outward manifestations calculated to excite notice, entailed a heavy loss on the country in the attempt to reduce the malady within manageable bounds again. As the cold of autumn only it became apparent to what extent the mischief had spread, while the owners of cattle were resting from their exertions in false security.

A coroner's jury at Wangaratta have returned a verdict of wilful murder against a man named William Smith. His victim was his wife, whose body, dreadfully bruised, was found in a creek near which they had been seen in company before the woman was missed.

The death of a well-known aboriginal chief, "King William of Tallock Bullock," is reported to us by a correspondent as having taken place in the bush on Thursday last, about three miles from Ballan. The king had been ailing for some time past, and was carried by his tribe to the spot where he died, where he was left to the care of his lubra, "Queen Mary." On the morning of his death, "Queen Mary" gave information of the circumstance to sergeant Cotter, of the police, who immediately proceeded to the scene, and had the body conveyed to Ballan. The queen was in a state of great grief at the loss of her royal consort, and, following the native practice, had cut her face very severely. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned, and the remains were interred on Saturday in Ballan Cemetery, having been followed to the grave by "Queen Mary," and many of the inhabitants of Ballan, to whom the deceased had been well known for years.

On the 1st instant, at an early hour of the morning, one of the most severe and sudden squalls within recollection, passed over Hobson's Bay. Fortunately, it was not of long duration. Usually a squall of so violent a character is limited within a small area; but we observe, from the local journals, that in this instance it was felt almost all over Victoria. At Bendigo and Ballarat the extraordinary strength of the wind was equally alarming. Tents were thrown over, roofs blown away or damaged, verandahs blown down, &c. In the agricultural districts the wheat and oat crops, which are remarkably luxuriant this season, have sustained some damage from the wind, and more especially from the rain which followed. On Sunday it rained all day, the water dropping from the clouds at times very heavily, and filling the channels to overflowing. A cold wind blew throughout the day, and, with the rain, reminded us more of an English November than an Australian December day. The season altogether has been very peculiar. Old colonists say that for sixteen years we have not had such a season—so much cold weather and such genial rains, and the setting in of the fierce heat of summer so long delayed. A gentleman who rode through the Farm Tree Gullies, very early on Saturday morning last, reports that quite a miniature hurricane prevailed there for more than an hour. Many trees were blown down, and large branches were torn off in all directions.

A rifle match took place on Tuesday morning at the St. Kilda butts, between about thirty of the volunteers belonging to the two rifle and the artillery companies of the locality. Each competitor fired five rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Mr. Nalder, who was very successful at the grand match at Sandridge, scored the largest number of points (sixteen), and Messrs. Anderson, Goslett, and Watson were ties at fifteen each. The three then shot again, and Mr. Watson came off second, with one-third of the stakes, and Mr. Goslett third, taking one-sixth. Mr. Nalder obtained one half.

The district of the Owens bids fair to become as famous in Victoria for its rock specimens, or crystals of quartz, as Cairngorm, or the red mountains of Strathspey, is amongst Scottish mountains for its peculiar crystals or "cairngorms." Some time ago we had the pleasure of seeing some remarkable specimens cut for Mr. Reid, from stones found on his own property on the Woolshed. They were large, and of very fine colour, texture, and hardness. Lately we saw some very curious specimens of jasper, some yellow and some very dark, and both strangely figured. These were also from the Woolshed, and they differed from anything of the kind we have before seen in the character of their figuring. Within the last few days we inspected a very large variety of rock crystals from the same district, cut for a jeweller in Beechworth. The whole of these specimens were good—some of them very fine. They varied in colour from yellow (the most prized) through different shades of brown to pure white (the least cared for), the yellow and dark brown ones being particularly fine.

The curious problem of gold in sandstone is still unresolved, and it would seem that more evidence has to be taken before judgment is pronounced. A Castlemaine contemporary—the Mail—which first drew attention to the curious fact of gold occurring in sandstone, reports that sinking is still going on in the sandstone reef at Fryer's Creek (where the gold-bearing sandstone was found some time ago), in the hope that a quartz lode will be found below it; and that "extraordinary specimens of auriferous sandstone continue to be found in the reef, and none of the theories respecting its origin entirely account for all the appearances observed in it."

A special meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Australasia was held on the 3rd instant, when it was resolved that the bank losses, amounting to £53,366, should be wholly written off from the capital of the company, subject, however, to a power given to the directors to set apart from the net profits of the establishment such sums as they may deem expedient, with a view to the ultimate restoration of the amount so written off.

On the 3rd instant there was a grand review of the volunteers, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, some 1700 of the force turned out. It was witnessed by at least 12,000 persons. The whole affair went off far better than could have been expected under the circumstances, and no accidents, we believe, occurred to mar the enjoyment of the proceedings. His Excellency and staff arrived about four o'clock, and the review did not terminate until six.

A man named Bathurst, who was lately brought before the City Police Court, charged with obtaining money from a woman named Jones, under the pretence that he would defend her husband (who was in gaol awaiting his trial), at the Supreme Court, was tried on Saturday at the General Sessions. He was found guilty of having attempted to obtain the money, and was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for twelve months. This ought to operate as a warning to pettifogging lawyers.

Those who have seen the frequent Government advertisements for tenders for the eradication of thistles will be amused to learn that there are at this moment growing, in the Parliament Houses Reserve, two magnificent specimens of this plant. One is about five feet high and four feet in diameter; and, of its score or so of fine blossoms, some have just ripened, and are shedding their seeds, to be wafted by each north-westerly breeze across the river, to find a fruitful soil in the Prince's Bridge Paddock and the St. Kilda and Prahran Farms.

Despatches were received on the morning of the 3rd instant, from the exploring party, and were read at a meeting of the Exploration Committee of the Royal Society, held in the afternoon. We are happy to state that they are of a satisfactory character. Mr. Burke dates from a temporary camp, 200 miles north of Menindee, or the Darlinoo Swamp, in about the parallel of latitude 30°, longitude 141½°. The party had travelled at the rate of twenty miles a day, for ten days after leaving Menindee, and had accomplished half the distance between that station and Cooper's Creek. The route taken was considerably to the right of the track taken by Sturt, and abundance of water was found on the way, while the surveyor reports favourably of the country for pastoral purposes. On this part of the journey Mr. Burke was accompanied by Mr. Wright, an experienced bushman, whom he had nominated third in command, and who returned from Torowoto to Menindee to take up the remainder of the party, and to prepare and carry up jerked beef, &c., for the depot which Mr. Burke, carrying out the idea originally entertained, proposes to establish on Cooper's Creek, preparatory to his start to the north or west. Mr. Burke had not, at the date of his despatch, received the despatches forwarded to him, conveying the news of Mr. Stuart's discoveries, but these Professor Neumayer had delivered over at Swan Hill to mounted constable Lyons, who volunteered to convey them to Mr. Burke. Lyons reached Menindee about the 12th ultimo, and, expressing his wish to proceed onwards, Mr. Wright assigned him one of the natives attached to the party as a guide, and the saddler—M'Donald—who was required in the leader's camp, set out at the same time. They would follow up the track made by the party, and by this time have joined, or will soon overtake, Mr. Burke's party. Cooper's Creek, we need hardly say, is situated about half-way between Melbourne and the Gulf of Carpentaria, and as the camels had reached Torowoto in good health, good hopes of the future success of the expedition—whether Mr. Burke determines to take a northern or western course—may be entertained. The committee are perfectly satisfied with the character of the despatches, and with the proceedings of the leader. Accompanying the reports is a tracing by Mr. Wills of the route of the expedition, from Bilbarka to Torowoto, with notes descriptive of the country, which is sketched thus:—"Good sheep country," "stony salt-bush plains," "lightly timbered and well grassed," "sand-hills and coarse grass," "low quartz rises, covered with salt-bush," "fine grassy salt-bush plains, with plenty of water;" "high stony ranges," &c. Dr. Beckler has sent down three rough sketches of the aspect of the country near Menindee. Dr. Becker has sent specimens of objects of natural history by one of Captain Cadell's steamers, and says he has found "different kinds of ants, some of which show most peculiar modes of living, working, and attacking." The sketches forwarded by Dr. Becker are admirable, and will form a most interesting feature in the history of the expedition. Among them are the "junction of the Bamawora Creek with the "Darling," "mallee sandcliffs at the Darling, ten miles from Cuthro" (a charming picture of a peculiar scene); "Menindee" (a township, consisting of one hotel, a store, a kitchen, and two native huts); the "banks of the Darling, near Bilwaka" (showing the river flowing between banks sloping and smooth like those of a canal); and "the artist's tent at Bilwaka." It is pleasing that the reports received on this occasion are full of information. The expedition has now, in short, fairly entered on its work.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING: THE GREAT RIFLE MATCH.—The Caledonian Society's Gathering commenced on Friday, the 30th ultimo, and occupied two entire days. It was a complete success. The Grand Stand, which is capable of holding from 4000 to 5000 persons, was crowded, and there could not have been less than 2000 or 3000 more persons in other portions of the grounds. The sports consisted of dancing and racing, which were both exceedingly good. But the great event was the presentation, on Saturday, by his Excellency, Sir Henry Barkly, of the prizes to the successful competitors at the rifle match, and this could not have been witnessed by less than nine or ten thousand persons. The Herald says:—In presenting the cup to Mr. Edgar, the winner of the first prize, his Excellency complimented the volunteers upon the proficiency they had made in so short a time, and said that he had been under the impression that it took a much longer time to make a good rifle shot. It was, however, satisfactory to know that the first prize was won by a man, the medals on whose breast showed that he had fought for his country in the Crimea. The winner of the second prize (Mr Sargood) was so thoroughly identified with the colony that he might be almost called an Australian, but his shooting at the long range was so good, that if a representative were wanted for this colony at any future gathering in England, they would know where to find him. The winner of the third prize (Mr. Douglas) was, he presumed, a Scotchman, and he was glad to find him a winner at shooting got up by a Caledonian Society. The cup having been filled with champagne, the Governor drank success to the Victorian volunteers, and was loudly cheered. He then presented the second and third prizes to the respective winners. Edgar made seventeen points; Sargood, Douglas, and J. Brown made each sixteen points. At the 600 yards range, Mr. Edgar made three points, which, added to his previous score of fourteen, made up his unsurpassed total. Messrs. Sargood, Brown, and Douglas, being "ties," had to shoot off to decide who should be entitled to the second and third prizes. Their respective scores on Friday (exclusive of the points made on the two previous days) were six, five, and four points. In the shooting off they were allowed five shots each, and the result was as follows:—

Sargood	.....	.....	0	1	1	2—5
Douglas	.....	.....	0	0	2	1 2—5
Brown	.....	.....	0	1	0	2—4

As this still left a tie, the two who had made five points had to shoot off again:—

Sargood	.....	.....	1	1	2	0 1—5
Douglas	.....	.....	1	1	0	1 0—3

The first named gentleman therefore has won the second prize, the latter the third prize. We must, in conclusion, say that the shooting at the 600 yards range by those who have won the prizes, was as good as could be seen in any part of the world. And, taking it all in all, we feel gratified with the results of the first large public rifle match that we have had here. It has, at any rate, brought some good marksmen into prominence, whose example will stimulate others to emulate their proficiency. As a matter of personal pride we cannot omit to mention that Mr. Brown, who stands fourth on the list out of two hundred and thirty-six competitors, is and has been for the past three years attached to The Herald office, having joined our staff immediately upon his arrival in Melbourne after the close of the Russian war. Like the head prizeman, Mr. Edgar, he wears a medal decoration merited by his services in the Crimea. The following is the average made by the various companies engaged in the match:—

Emerald Hill	11.7
Richmond	10.8
Carlton	10.3
Fentridge	9.3
North Melbourne	8.1
Brighton	9.0
Collingwood	9.0
Prahran and S. Yarra	8.9
Civilians, etc.	8.8
St. Kilda	8.7
Melbourne	8.7

GRAND CRICKET MATCH: THE UNITED ELEVEN V. FIFTEEN OF THE MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB.—On Friday, the 30th ultimo, the first essay of the United Victorian Eleven, previously to their departure for the provinces, was made on the Melbourne ground, against fifteen of the metropolitan club. It was one of the best games that has been played for some time. There was a good muster of spectators on the ground. The United Eleven went in first, and scored 117. Mr. Wills made no not in the season, and a very successful one it was. He was the highest scorer, and carried out his bat. He did not arrive until late in the afternoon, and his unexpected entrance in the pavilion was hailed with applause by his old friends. When the stumps were drawn, the Melbourne men had scored forty-one, with five wickets down. The match was resumed on Saturday. In consequence of the great interest excited by the game, there was a much larger attendance than on the previous day. The fifteen were all got out for 117 runs, just ten minutes less than their opponents; but when the United went in again, luck or bad fortune seemed to go against them, for with the exception of Mace and Hopkinson, not one of them made a stand. Wills was not prepared for the ball when his wicket was taken, and allowed it to take the stump without playing it. When the umpire was appealed to, Wills was given out—a decision which he did not receive with the best possible grace. The Eleven have now seven wickets down, with only thirty-five runs scored. So that there appears little probability at present as to which way the result of the match will go. Fifteen, and the good fielding, has proved a little too much for them. The match is to be finished, if possible, to-day, Monday, the 10th instant.—Melbourne Herald.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have often been asked who are the poor men of Mr. Robertson's bill, and have been unable to answer, as it is utterly impossible that the great bulk of the people who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows can benefit by this bill, as a man who wishes to turn small squatter, or an agricultural farmer, must possess a few hundred pounds to commence with. The latter must buy bullocks, a dray, and agricultural implements, besides the expense of building, fencing, &c., &c.; he also must have money to go on with before he can obtain any return, and should he unfortunately go any distance from a market he would, after all his labour and expense, find himself a ruined man, and from necessity be compelled to turn his hand to some less honest business. The small squatter must buy stock, also land every now and then for his increase, and should he fix his homestead in a spot already occupied by a large freehomester, he would find it necessary to shift his quarters before six months were over his head, as, Mr. Editor, there is such a thing as eating a man out, that is, surrounding his little domain with flocks of sheep, rendering the country a perfect desert. And what redress could the small squatter obtain, surely not by law, as he would not be able to prove his boundaries, and I have known of gentlemen possessed of one or two thousand pounds ruined by this system. The senseless cry of free selection can only benefit a very small number of the community, and will most possibly do an irreparable injury to the country at large, and I have come to the conclusion that Jack Robertson, his colleagues, and hungry followers, are the only poor men likely to benefit by this bill.

C. L.

December 7th.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT.—At the late monthly meeting of the Senate of the Sydney University, Mr. Edward Reeve was appointed to the office of Curator of the Museum of Antiquities in connection with that institution. Mr. Reeve has been known for some years past as a writer for the metropolitan Press, and is the author of a comprehensive Gazetter of Central Polynesia, a pamphlet on Collegiate Education, an Historical Tragedy, and other contributions to colonial literature.

DISGRACEFUL ASCENDLUGS AT THE MARKET WHARF.—An inhabitant of this locality wishes, through the Herald, to call the attention of the police authorities to an annoyance to which the residents at and near to the Market Wharf have, for some time past been subjected, viz., the nightly assembling together of a number of boys, who usually keep together till ten o'clock, and sometimes later, shouting, throwing stones, and making use of the most shameful and disgusting language. The writer adds:—"On the last two Sabbath evenings a fight has been got up between some of these boys—a number of men, to their discredit be it told, standing by and encouraging them. On such occasions the police are in request, but they are scarcely ever to be seen on the wharf.

INSOLVENT ESTATE of W. ATKINS.—TENDERS will be received by the Assignee, at 50, Wynyard-square, for the purchase of Stock in this Estate, now on the premises, in West Maitland. It consists of a most excellent assortment of ladies' and children's clothing.
Bonnets, flowers, feathers, head dresses
Mourning goods, dresses, crapes, lace and mantles, &c.
Mantles and shawls, mantle cloths
Silks, silk dresses, barages, coburgs
French de laines, silks, velvets and merinos
Haberdashery, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, trimmings, &c.
Parasols and umbrellas, ladies and children's boots and shoes.
Men's Clothing—Cloth coats, trousers, &c., hats, waterproof clothing, hosiery, slops of all kinds, boots and shoes.
The above goods are all of the very best kind, and are in most excellent condition. The stock Book can be seen at the Assignee's Office, Wynyard-square, until 8th December, and at the premises, opposite Fulford's Hotel, West Maitland, on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, December, on which days the Stock will be on view. Tenders will be received till 15th December, and will be subject to consideration of Creditors in the Estate.

TOLL GATES, South Head Roads.—TENDERS are invited from parties desirous of leasing the above gates for the ensuing year. Tenders to be sent in, sealed and marked, to the undersigned, on or before noon on MONDAY next, the 17th December. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. By order of the Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust. GERARD PHILLIPS, secretary. Waterloo Warehouse, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons willing to contract for the several works required in the erection of four first-class HOUSES, at Darlinghurst, may see the plans and specifications at the office of Mr HILLY, architect, Pitt-st.

IN THE PRESS, and will shortly be Published, Part 1. of a COLLECTION OF STATUTES affecting New South Wales, containing all the Statutes of practical utility at the present time, edited by HENRY CARY, Judge of the Cumberland and Coast District.
In this Work the Acts will be arranged alphabetically according to subjects. The repealed Acts will be omitted except where there is some special reason for their insertion; and where they are only in part repealed, if the repealed clauses are retained, the alteration in the law will be pointed out in the notes. To obviate the necessity of repetition, and at the same time to preserve entire the plan of classification, where an Act comprises two or more principal subjects, it will be inserted once only and referred to under the second or other head or title to which it belongs. In short, without overloading the Work with extraneous matter, the various subjects, where necessary, will be brought together by brief connecting links in the form of notes or references, so as to make the facility of access to any given subject as complete and convenient as possible.
The Work will be published in Parts, containing from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pages each, and following each other at intervals of from two to three months. A full index is in course of preparation, and will appear shortly after the body of the Work is completed.
SANDS and KENNY, 592, George-street, Sydney.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and New Year's Gifts.—Bagster's Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, and Prayer Books, in superior bindings; also a great variety of books suitable for rewards. S. GOOLD, 178, corner of Pitt-street.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS imported by the undersigned:—
Adam Bede, by George Eliot, 2 vols, cheap edition
A Manual of the Steam Engine and other prime movers, by W. J. M. Rankine
Looking at Life, or Thoughts and Things, by G. A. Sala
Anthony Trollope's works, each 1 vol.—Doctor Thorne, The Bertrams, The Kellys and the O'Kellys, Barchester Towers, The Warden, and the Three Clerks
The Handbook of Games—Card Games, Faro, Roulette, Backgammon, Billiards, &c., 1 vol.
The Great Battles of the British Army, plates, 1 vol.
Grant's Cavaliers of Fortune; or, British Heroes in Foreign Wars
Good Night and Good Morning, words by R. W. Milnes, with illustrations and etchings, by W. Severn
The Child's Own Book—Nursery Tales, &c., with numerous illustrations, cloth, gilt edges
Tom Brown's School Days, 7th edition
Kingsley's Two Years Ago, 3rd edition
Beeridan's Dramatic Works and Life, 1 vol.
Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets
The Wives of England, their Duties &c., by Mrs. Ellis
The Mothers of England, Influence, &c., by Mrs. Ellis
The Daughters of England, Character, &c., by Mrs. Ellis
The Women of England, Social Duties, &c., by Mrs Ellis
Companions of my Solitude
Paul and Virginia, and the Indian Cottage
The Kangaroo Hunters, or Adventures in the Bush
Wild Sports in the Far West
Travels of Rolando, or a Tour Round the World
The Solitary Hunter, by J. Pallisser, cheap edition
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo, cheap edition
Harry and his Homes, or the Conquest of Pride
Tales for Children, by Madame Guizot
Charms and Counter Charms, by Maria M'Intosh
Violet, or Found at Last
Grace and Isabel, or Seem and To Be
Ten Moral Tales, by Madame Guizot
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

CORVETH'S VAN for GOULBURN.—Parties desiring to proceed or forward goods by the above, to prevent disappointment, are requested to apply early, in order to secure quick dispatch. A limited quantity can only be taken.
N.B.—All goods must be sent to ALLEN'S Express Booking Office, Brickfield-hill, not later than TUESDAY in each week.

WRIGLEY, SON, and BOULT, Papermakers and Wholesale Stationers, Manchester Works, Bridge Hall Mills, Bury, Lancashire.—The undersigned are sole agents in the colony for the above firm, and have constantly on hand a supply of writing, printing, and other papers connected with general stationery. DOUGLASS DE LITTLE and CO, 102, Bourke-street, West Melbourne.

M. C. BOHRSMAN, 129, South Head Road, begs to inform the ladies of Sydney that he has just opened a large assorted case of raised wool, rug, and bead work, consisting of cushions, ottomans, footstools, slippers, hand and fire screens, baskets, watch pockets, watch stands; also, Berlin patterns, and materials of every description. Bazaars supplied at wholesale prices.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH for the MILLION.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, the People's Dentist, continues to supply his incorrodible Mineral Teeth, of unrivalled beauty, from one to a complete set, with every modern improvement (mastication, articulation, and first-class workmanship guaranteed), at the following charges:—
A single tooth, from ... £0 10 0
Filling decayed teeth ... 0 5 0
Teeth extracted ... 0 2 6
☞ Observe the address—324, George-street North, seven doors from Hunter-street
N.B.—Mr. M. Emanuel has no connexion with any other person of the same name

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Artificial Teeth, the very best workmanship, strength, and quality of gold guaranteed. Observe—Mr. J. EMANUEL, senior, does not work silver plates; mineral teeth mounted on gold plate, from one to a complete set. The work and material is equally good for poor and rich. Charges in accordance to person's circumstances. George-street, near Kingstreet. Entrance the same as to Mr. Gow's photographic gallery. Hours, from 9 to 5 daily. ☞ Mr. J. EMANUEL has no branch establishment near Hunter-street.

MR. F. LAST, from Cranbourne-street, London, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, 274, Castlereagh-street, opposite Holt and Angus's, carriage builders, begs to inform the public in general that he can be consulted at his residence daily, from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Artificial teeth on the newest principal, so closely resemble nature that it is impossible to detect them. A single tooth from 5s.; a set of teeth from £5. Teeth stopped with gold and with white mineral, from 2s. 6d. each tooth. Teeth extracted from 1s. Children's teeth regulated, and charges strictly moderate.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad Legs.—No matter what may be their cause, or how long the duration of this complaint, its cure will speedily be accomplished by using Holloway's soothing ointment. It at once and for ever overcomes pain and inflammation. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

BALM OF SYRIACUM FOR DEBILITY &c.
Triennial, Nos. 1, 2, and 3
Balsam Copaiba, Sugar-coated Capsules
Silent Friend, and Human Frailty
Detersive Essence for Syphilis, &c.
By R. and L. PERRY and CO., London. Depot, 259, Pitt-street, Sydney (near the Victoria Theatre).

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEERS.—To be SOLD, cheap, GOLD LACE, in all sizes, or in any quantities, at A. COLLINS', Oriental Clothing Hall, 396, George-street, four doors from the Post Office.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—
10,000 yards French satins and glace silks, 1s. 11d.
678 yards checked silks wide, with 8s. 3½d., worth 4s. 6d.
160 rich flounced silk robes, 50s., worth 60s.
800 pieces white China matting, 6½d., usual price 10½d.
150 pieces muslin delaines, small patterns, 4½d.
48 pieces black, pink, sky barege, all wool, 6½d.
750 rich flounced muslin robes, 3s. 11d.
50 pieces China silk lustres for mantles, 1s. 9d.
1000 yards washing mohair, 8½d., worth 1s. 6d.
4 cases 30d bonnet ribbons, 6½d., worth 1s.
4 cases josephine kid gloves, 2s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.
1000 French kid gloves with tassels, 1s. 6d.
5000 brown hats, 2s.; steel skirts, 1s. 11d.
Furniture chintzes, 4½d.; white dimities, 4½d.
Sheeting calico, 3½d.; lilac prints, 4½d.
Glazed lining, 2½d.; good hollands, 6½d.
5000 yards coloured sarophanes for evening dress, 1s.
500 pieces French delaines, best quality, 12½d.
J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-st.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co. Sussex-street

HAIR JEWELLERY for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—G. C. COOKE, artist in hair begs to inform ladies and gentlemen resident in town or country, that he beautifully plaits and elegantly mounts on gold, hair brooches, chains, alberts, brooches, rings, pins, studs, &c., suitable for Christmas presents, and forwards the same carefully packed to any part of the colonies. G. C. COOKE, Artist in Hair and Jeweller, 239, Pitt-street near King-street.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.—PHILLIPSON and CO.'S (Purveyors to the Court) fashionable manufactures are now obtainable at all the leading shops in the Australian colonies. Try their matchless perfume "LA DUCHESSE." Well assorted stocks are always kept on hand by Mr. M. M'MAHON, George-street; Messrs. O'DONNELL, HITCHENS, and CO., George-street; Messrs. HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter-street; and by the wholesale agent, S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

EARTHENWARE and GLASS, ex Cypress.—J. GOULD begs to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has received by the above vessel, an additional supply of china, earthenware and glass, which, for quality and style is unsurpassed, and suited to the wants of private families, or such as required by country storekeepers. Purchasers are reminded that the goods now offered are such as cannot readily be obtained, having been manufactured expressly to the order of the undersigned.
J. GOULD, Staffordshire Warehouse, 424, George-street, near King-street.
N.B.—Goods well packed for all parts.

PIANOFORTE, a bargain—a 6½ octave, rosewood, semi-cabinet, for £20. H. SELPS, New Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTE for SALE, a bargain.—To be SOLD, a very fine powerful toned rosewood, full compass, Cottage Pianoforte, with every modern improvement, price 37 guineas. Apply Park Cottage, South Head Road, near Hyde Park.

BEDDING.—Bedding, at greatly reduced prices. Central Bedding Warehouse, 128, Pitt-street.

FEATHERS.—Feathers steam-dressed and purified, at Steam Works, 128, Pitt-st., near Hunter-st.

SUGAR POUNDING STEAM WORKS, 128, Pitt-st., near Hunter-st. Pounded sugar in any quantity.

FURNITURE, Furniture, Furniture.—A great reduction in former prices, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

BRASS and Iron Bedsteads of every description, at very low prices. T. MOORE'S, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

HAIR MATTRESSES, best quality, in linen ticks, 2s. per lb., at T. MOORE'S Furniture, Iron Bedstead, and Bedding Warehouse, 337 and 339, Pitt-street, near Park-street

SELLING OFF; Selling off!! Selling off!!!—For positive SALE, and no puff.—To be disposed of, at a great reduction of prices, in consequence of the proprietress, Mrs Curby, retiring from business, her present stock of superior household furniture, iron bedsteads, pianos, &c., &c. One call will prove the fact. M. A. CURBY, Pitt-st. North.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Adelaide flour, Hart's brand
Woolpacks, 160lbs. full, in bales of 50 and 100
3-bushel bags, in bales of ditto
Canvas of fine quality, assorted numbers
English spunyarn, in coils
Hyconskin, in sheets and halves, superior quality
Peek, Frean, and Co.'s aerated biscuits
Chubb's fireproof safes, locks, and cash boxes.
W. H. ELDRED, 304, Exchange-corner

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street, have on SALE, ex late arrivals—
WINES—Hock, red and white Burgundy, claret, sauterne, &c., &c.
CHAMPAGNES—Villers Bourbon, De Cozall and Co., rosy cadoc, Ve. Clicquot, Ventrin Fils, Duc de Montebello.
BRANDY (in bulk and case)—Gustave, Edouard, and Co.; J. Duros, vieux Cognac, L. Campredon, and Co.; Rouillac, Proprietor, Company.
LIQUEURS—Curaçoa, noyau, maraschino, eau de vie Dantzic, anisette, eau de noix, kirschwasser
ABSINTHE—Lepelletier Freres, R. Pernod, Favre and Jeranson.

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street, have on SALE, ex late arrivals,
White cambric and shoes
Hats, felt and velvet, bonnets
Hosiery, crimean shirts, braces, collars, &c.
Chocolate
Capers, mustard
Olives
Prunes
Sardines
Truffles
Maccaroni and vermicelli
Vinegar
Preserved fruits
Brandied ditto
Preserved vegetables
Ditto meats
Pickled pork, in half-barrels
Cheese
Jams
Bottling wax
Corks
French wire nails
Assorted syrups
Pipes
Cigars.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets.
Christmas fruits, superior
Currants
Eleme raisins
Figs
Jordan almonds
Lemon and citron peel
Also, York hams in small barrels
Tartaric acid
Arrowroot
Jamaica ginger
African ginger
Carbonate soda
Jams, Betty's and Velckman's
Vermicelli and macaroni
Cocoa and chocolate
Double demy news paper, 71lbs. per ream.
Belmont candles
Liquorice.
D. OOOPER and CO.

TO FARMERS and others.—On SALE by the undersigned—
Small steam engines
Thrashing machines
Flour mills
Chaff cutters
Corn crackers
Ploughs, of the best wrought iron
Harrows, horse drag, rakes, spades, forks, &c.
EDWARD BINGHAM, manufacturer and importer, 115, York-street.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand:—
Woolpacks, 13 to 6½ lb.; westbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears,